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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 189 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
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BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gent's Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 125 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

***ALL COMMUNICATIONS** intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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THE MOGUL LINE.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. CO., LTD.

BOMBAY & KARACHI TO RABEGH WITH PILGRIMS.

S. S. "AKBAR" 4043 tons sailing from Bombay via Karachi about 28th May, 1925.

There will be subsequent sailings every few days provided sufficient pilgrims are available. Names of steamers will be notified later.

SINGLE RATES WITHOUT FOOD.

First Class Rs. 375.
Second Class Rs. 300.
Deck Rs. 125.

N.B.—No deck tickets will be sold to pilgrims without the production of the passports duly endorsed by the Police Office to the effect that they have paid a deposit of Rs. 70 for their homeward passage from Hedjaz ports.

Return Tickets will be issued to First Class, Second Class and Deck pilgrims if required.

RETURN WITHOUT FOOD.

First Class, Rs. 550.
Second Class Rs. 450.
Deck, Rs. 195.

Bombay, 20th May, 1925.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons
1925			
30th May	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
9th June	NARKUNDA..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
0th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	KANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA.		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,227
26th ,,	KANPURA		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First saloon "A" return tickets at specia reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New S.S. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by sea, £105.

To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.

To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
11th June	MANDALA ..	8,246
25th ,,	NIRVANA* ..	6,021
16th July	DOMALA ..	8,441
6th August	MARGHA ..	8,279
17th Sept.	WARFIELD x ..	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANAx ..	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
10th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,278

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
28th May	NAGPORE * ..	5,283	
4th June	LAHORE * ..	5,282	
11th ,,	ALIPOREx ..	5,273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	16227	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	8097	MOOLTAN
15th Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
27th May	SIRSA ..	Rangoon via Tuticorin
27th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa
27th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi. & Persian Gulf ports
29th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
30th ,,	CHINDWARA ..	Calcutta via Colombo & Madras.

The saillings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru.	Matsunita.	5970	23rd May	29th May
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	22nd ,,	6th June
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	29th ,,	12th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	5th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July
*Sado Maru	K. Horikawa	5898	27th June	10th July

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No.—20279 Telegrams—YUSEN

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand or freight.

and other particulars apply to Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay

Post Box No. 607

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:—
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesbana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Stocks and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK:

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E. C.B., C.M.G. Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
J. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. W. BUCKEE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Meerut City.
Ambala City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Ambala Cant.	(Sind)	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sargodha
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Multan City	Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
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Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM

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P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA

For particulars apply to:—

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Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency
Kapadia Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay,

S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
Rajpur, Naiwada
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Sold Everyuhere.

It kills and cures all

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FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT

of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.

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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

In reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills. For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road : : : : BOMBAY

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
under a MOST ATTRACTIVE and PROFITABLE SCHEME
"THE IDEAL FAMILY ENDOWMENT"
innovated by

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INS. Co., Ld.

(Incorporated in India 1907)
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 24,00,000
A PROGRESSIVE AND SOUND LIFE OFFICE.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

1 Sympathetic Treatment.
2 Automatic Protections from forfeiture.
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CHIEF AGENTS
Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED on Libera Terms

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INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office; 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

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Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220

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MODERATE CHARGES
BEST MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP.
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Phone: 24008
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TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Temporarily removed to PARSEE BAZAR STREET,
Opposite Graham and Co., Fort, BOMBAY

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

NOTICE.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements will be as under :—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum twelve words.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Apply for revised terms of agency to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle", 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

REQUIRED four SIKH ELECTRICIANS as wiremen for service in E Africa. Terms on application to MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
A 23354

WANTED.—An experienced INSTRUCTOR for Physical Culture for the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad. Apply at once to the PRINCIPAL, stating age, experience and requirements.
A R23336

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE for the post of a HEADMASTER. Apply sharp with testimonials and stating terms to the SECRETARY, Edward Memorial High School, Borsad.—(District Kaira).
A 23300

WANTED—A competent and well-experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for up-country Cotton Mills. Apply at once with testimonials, stating qualifications previous experience and minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 790, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1179

WANTED—A CLERK, having full knowledge of Estate Management, English correspondence and Gujrati accounts. Pay according to qualifications. Security Rs. 1,000/- (one thousand). Apply KARSONDAS HARI, c/o Rattonshi Ernst & Co. Feltham House, Ballard Pier.
A 23318

WANTED—A CARDING ASSISTANT for a mofussil Mill to overhaul and re-clothe old cards. Salary Rs. 250 or more according to qualifications. Good prospects of permanent job to a practical man. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 791 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1183

WANTED—A GOVERNESS for two Kunvari Sahebs of the Thakor Sahib with knowledge of English and Gujrati. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem plus House free. Apply with testimonials stating caste, age and other qualifications to KARBHARI, Kotda Sangani, Kathiawar.
Kotda Sangani 21st May, 1925.
A23341

WANTED for Asarwa Mills, Ahmedabad, a SECRETARY with previous experience of cloth and yarn manufacture and sales and management of a spinning and weaving Mill. Knowledge of Accounts essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally to Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL AND CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 2.
A 23355

WANTED—An ENGINEER for the Kurla Municipality to work as SECRETARY and ENGINEER. The pay of the post is fixed at Rs. 275—20—350 per month. Only those persons who have passed B.E. or L.C.E. (of the Bombay University) should apply. Applicants should have experience of roads, buildings, and drainage. Applications should be addressed with testimonials to the undersigned before the 20th June, 1925. MANEKJI JIVANJI BHATHENA, President, Kurla Municipality. Kurla 25th May 1925.
A 23353

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—Reduced Rent GODOWNS and GARAGES at Rs. 25. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LD. Lamington Rd. Off Jacob Circle
C 23288

TO LET—GODOWN and OFFICE ROOMS in Shilotri Bank Building at Tamarind Lane.
C 23313

TO LET—Commodious PREMISES at 98 Medows Street, Fort. Central business locality. Moderate rent. Apply GROUND-FLOOR, ABDEYALLY SAMSOODIN & CO.
C R1189

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—One FIELD CAMERA, 13" x 16", Eurynar Anastigmat 4·5 Lens, f—45 cm. complete with case and 6 d.d. slides: One STUDIO Camera, 11½" x 11½", complete with stand. Both German make. One cabinet size automatically opening Sewing Machine, complete with Embroidery and other accessories. One Adler Brand Steel Enamelled Bath Tub, full size, Brand new. Apply Post Box 661, Bombay.
T R1165

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Rupees TWENTY THOUSAND immediately, subsequently ten to fifteen thousand on first class going concern worth two Lakhs. By a respectable gentleman. Moderate interest. No brokers. Apply Box No. 789, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1177

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to invest Rs. 25,000 in a running and paying concern. 18 per cent. profit guaranteed. For particulars apply to—THE UNITED MILLS, CAWNPORE.
R R1186

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

TRUE STORY (Macfadden's Magazine) April, May June issues. Also other Magazine original price Rs. 1-4-0 selling at half 10 annas short time only. MADON'S HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT, 233, Hornby Road.
L R1190

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—About 200 to 300 maunds NEWSPAPER WASTE. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
N W2

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model, Rs. 195. Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225. Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPE WRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort Bombay.
N W

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MANGOES AND LICHIS.

ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6, MANGOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately. Ask for price list for our healthiest mango and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 8, Darbhanga.
F 23322

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR

"Bombay Chronicle."

Wallace St., Fort Bombay

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 712 of 1925.

MESSRS. MOHANLAL VALLABHAJI GANDHI, a firm. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1.) MAHADEO GANESH GAD, (2.) MOTIRAM GANESH GAD; (3.) GANESH BALKRISHNA GAD, (4.) VITHAL GANESH GAD, (5.) BALKRISHNA GANESH GAD, (6.) DINKER GANESH GAD, (7.) GOPAL KRISHNA GAD, (8.) RAMACHANDRA KRISHNA GAD, (9.) VASUDEO BALKRISHANA GAD and (10.) YASHAVANT VASUDEO, carrying on business at Bombay and Khara Patan under the name and style of Messrs. Ganesh Balkrishana Gad, in Bombay and Messrs. Vithal Ganesh Gad and Messrs. Krishanasheth Balkrishana Gad at Khara Patan. ..... Defendants.

To,

The abovenamed Defendants.

THE PLAINTIFFS have filed the above suit against you for the recovery from you of the sum of Rs. 6,504-2-6 interest and costs and the hearing of the said suit has been fixed on the 16th day of June, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock, Standard Time, when you are summoned to appear in person or by an attorney to the suit or by some other person able to answer and on the day fixed for your appearance you must produce all your witnesses on that day. In default of your appearance the suit will be heard ex-parte.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

The 14th day of March, 1925.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C2335c

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1363 of 1922.

(1.) VASANTRAO VINAYAK KATVI and (2.) RANCHORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the former residing at Mahim and the latter at C. P. Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

NAGARDAS JUTHABHAI MERTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 20th day of January, 1925, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of Radhabai widow of Nagardas Juthabhai Mehta the Defendant abovenamed in the following property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 3406 square yards of which about 2,000 square yards have been acquired by the Municipality of Bombay for the purposes of Road leaving 1406 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land and Collector's Old No. 21, Collector's New Nos. 3509 and A/509 Old Survey No. 66, New Survey No. 1-1/87, which premises are situate at upper Mahim in the City and Registration District of Bombay and formerly bounded, on or towards the East partly by a Public passage and partly by property of Kashibai widow of Pandu Kana and now by proposed New Road, on or towards the West formerly by a passage and now by land belonging to Bombay Municipality, on or towards the North formerly partly by a public passage and partly by property of Bai Kashibai, widow of Pandu Kana and now by the property of Municipality and on or towards the South formerly by the property of J. F. Olivera and J. Olivera now by the Lady Jamsetji Road.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 18th day of June, 1925, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such right, claims or charges.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1925.

EDWIN GILLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.
2334g

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that THE EASTERN DYEING BLEACHING and HOSIERY CO., Ltd., a Company limited by shares and registered under the Indian Companies Act has contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, charge maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office at 36, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any claim or interest not so made known as aforesaid and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house and factory standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chimbur, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla and bearing Pot and Survey Nos. as follows:—

Pot No.	Survey No.	Entry No.	Pot No.	Survey No.	Entry No.
3	237	2112	16	239	744D
4	237	2113	2	237	2111
15	239	2143			

and containing by admeasurement 18670 square yards or thereabout and bounded as follows that is to say:— on or towards the East by the property of Sayed Mahomed Kadrani, on or towards the West by the property of Hussein Juma, on or towards the North by Government Land and on or towards the South by Chimbur Road.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1925.

MOHILJI PAREKH & GANATRA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C2334S

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1199 of 1925.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD., ... Plaintiffs

vs

RAGHUNATH VINAYAK MONE Defendant

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Defendant abovenamed that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit praying for judgment against the Defendant for Rs. 21,115-0-0 interest and costs and that the Court has fixed 11 a.m. (S. T.), on the 14th July, 1925, for hearing and final disposal of the suit when the Defendant is hereby summoned to appear failing which the suit will be heard and determined in his absence.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1925.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C2334T

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2735 of 1923.

COWASJI DORABJI PANDAY & Ors. Plaintiffs.

V/S

SITARAM GOVIND RAJE ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1925, at the hour of five O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY—All that piece of land, situate in the Village of Maoji Khandala in the Registration Sub-District of Mavel District, Poona, bearing Nos. 1 and 2 and Survey No. 5, admeasuring 34½ Gunthas assessment Rs. 0-4-0 and bounded, on the East by Survey No. 5 belonging to Gangya Walad Radoo, on the South by land bearing No. 6, belonging to John Summer on the West by land of Survey No. 7, belonging to Mahadeo C. Wadikar, on the North by Village site of Mahalwada with the building standing thereon.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Maoji Khandala in the Sub-District and in the Registration Sub-District of Maval, Camp Vedgaon, District Poona, admeasuring 31½ Gunthas Survey No. 5, Akar Rs. 0-4-0 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by land bearing Survey No. 227, belonging to Dr. Turner on the South by land of Survey No. 6, belonging to John Summer on the West by the property firstly described and on the North by Village site land with building standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Gresham Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C2334J

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts:

Principalship of the Law College, Salary Rs. 500 p.m.

Professorship of History, Salary Rs. 500 p.m.

Demonstratorship in Physics, Salary Rs. 100 p.m.

Four Lady Lecturers for the Women's College, Salary Rs. 150 each with prospects.

One Matron for the Women's Hostel. Allowance to be settled by correspondence.

One Lady Music Teacher. Allowance to be settled by correspondence.

Applications should reach the undersigned before the 25th of June, 1925.

A. B. DHRUVA
Pro. Vice-Chancellor
C2333S

TENDERS.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited to remove wooden planks of paper Rolls Newspaper waste and other unserviceable articles. For particulars please apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

ON and from 1st May, 1925, the following additional surburban electric and steam trains will be introduced:—

HARBOUR BRANCH—ELECTRIC.

		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
Victoria Terminus	Dep.	8- 0	10-15	15-35	16-35	17-55	18-50
Sewri	Arr.			15-55	16-55	18-15	
Kurla	Arr.	8-33	10-48				19-23
		h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
Kurla	Dep.	7- 2	9-35	14-57			
Sewri	Dep.				16- 5	17- 8	18-22
Victoria Terminus	Arr.	7-35	10- 8	15-30	16-25	17-28	18-42

SUBURBAN SERVICE—MAIN LINE.

		H.M.
Victoria Terminus	Dep.	21 45
Kurla	Arr.	22-25
		H.M.
Kurla	Dep.	8 24
Victoria Terminus	Arr.	9 5

46 Up will not stop at Sandhurst Road.

On and from the same date slight changes in the intermediate timings of the following trains will be made:—

Between Victoria Terminus and Poona.

Up and Down Poona Mail trains.
Up and Down Poona Inter and III class Expr.

Between V. T. and Kalyan.

Up and Down Poona Express.
Up and Down Madras Mail train.

Between V. T. and Kalyan.

Up and Down North-East Mail and Exp. train.

For detail timings see corrected Sheet Time-tables.

D. A. FENTON
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 24th April, 1025.
23155

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATIONS IN THE TRAIN SERVICE ON BHUSAWAL-ITARSI SECTION.

ON and from 1st June, 1925, the running of circular Passenger trains Nos. 471 Dn. and 474 Up between Bhusawal and Itarsi on the main line will be discontinued, so that the train service will be from Bhusawal and back via Nagpur as shewn below:—

355 DOWN ITARSI PASSENGER.

Bhusawal	Dep.	20-25
Nagpur	Arr.	10-5
	Dep.	13-50 as 474 U. Passenger
Itarsi	Arr.	2-15

471 DN. ITARSI PASSENGER.

Itarsi	Dep.	5- 0
Nagpur	Arr.	17-35
	Dep.	18- 5 as 356 Passenger
Bhusawal	Arr.	5-45

On and from the same date 401 Dn. and 404 Up Allahabad Passenger trains will be extended to Bhusawal and run to following timings:—

401 DN. PASSENGER.

Bhusawal	Dep.	16-50
Khandwa	Arr.	20-15
	Dep.	20-45
Itarsi	Arr.	3- 0
	Dep.	3-15
Jubbulpore	Arr.	10-20
	Dep.	10-55

404 UP PASSENGER.

Jubbulpore	Arr.	19-27
	Dep.	20-10
Itarsi	Arr.	3-48
	Dep.	4- 5
Khandwa	Arr.	9-12
	Dep.	9-25
Bhusawal	Arr.	12-40

Nos: 7 Down and 8 Up Mail trains and 403 Down and 404 Up Passenger trains will run to slightly revised timings between Godarwada and Jubbulpore on and from 1st June, 1925.

For detailed timings of these trains please see CORRECTED Sheet time-tables exhibited at Stations.

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th May, 1925.
C2334S

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A SHOP "ZANANA AND MARDANA STORES" WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in suit (No 178 of 1925 Gangaram vs. Balaji), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will to-day WEDNESDAY, the 27th May 1925 sell by public auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Charni Road (Sandhurst Road) near Prarthana Samaj) a shop of Zanana and Mardana Stores containing silk and cotton sarees, blouses, frocks, socks, velvet and embroidered ribbons, bonnets shop furniture, etc., etc.

The property on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort
Telephone No. 24727.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4 P.M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF 2 MOTOR CARS AND ONE SHIGRAM.

Messrs GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. The Rajputana Textile and Transport Corporation Ld., on Wednesday the 27th May 1925 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Godowns of Messrs N. R. Fretas and Sons at Canady Bridge, Grant Road:—

1 Cheron Motor Car No. 3905 of 20 H. P. 4 cylinders 10 seats, almost new and quite in running order.

1 E. F. M. Studbaker Motor Car No. Z 7427 of 30 H. P. 4 Cylinders 10 seats almost new and in running order.

By order of a Gentleman:—

1 Shigram.

Above Cars will be on view 3 days before the date of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 BALES AND CASES GREY; BLEACHED AND MERCERIZED JAPANESE COTTON YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th May, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Tamba Kanta near Hanuman Building, Pydhonie, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned merchants:

On account and at the risk of Sakalchand Khemchand (Tamba Kanta, Pydhonie)
25 Bales Japanese Grey Cotton Yarn 32s.
40 Bales Japanese Grey Cotton Yarn 40s.
10 Bales Japanese Grey Cotton Yarn 60-2.
10 Bales Japanese Bleached Cotton Yarn 12-2.
10 Cases Japanese Mercerized Bleached Cotton Yarn (Fuji Mills) 64-2.
On account and at the risk of Laloobhai Kevaldas.
25 Bales Japanese Grey Cotton Yarn 40s.
A deposit of 25 per cent. is required on the lots knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR, KUMBHARWADA (MAHIM AGAR) ROAD

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Mr. N. N. Nanji, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of S. D. Dandekar, the mortgagor and in exercise of the power of sale, contined in the Deed of mortgage, dated 10th July, 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the property described below:—

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure which is a Wadi or an Oart, admeasuring twelve thousand and sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts together with the wells, buildings erections, structures, trees, plants, etc., lying and being at Dadar, Kumbharwada (Mahim Agar) Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 638 and 639, New Nos. 3837 and 4389, Old Survey No. 484 and New Survey No. 1861 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 3837 and 4587, Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipal Collector and Assessor of Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3362, 3363 and 3364 and Street Nos. 826, 827 and 828 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by public passage, on or towards the South by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Balaji Mankor Bhandari and on or towards the East by the property of Sadanand Trimbuk Kale and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD and Co.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10
"HER DANGEROUS PATH"
WITH
EDNA MURPHY
FINAL TWO CHAPTERS
"SHOULD SHE BECOME A DETECTIVE ?"
AND
CORINNE MAKES HER CHOICE'
Lovers bid for her heart, Positions are offered her which will she choose ?
"VAUDEVILLE"
(Out of the Inkwell Cartoon)
"HIS ROYAL SLYNESS"
BY
HAROLD LLOYD
The Comedian of Comedians.
PATHE GAZETTE.
POPULAR PRICES.

WARNER BROS.
CLASSICS OF THE SCREEN
WILL BE SHOWN
AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
From May 30th
Has fate brought you
Your destined mate ?
SEE
Flaming passion from
LUCRETIA LOMBARD !

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL
Drama in 8 Reels
"SMOULDERING FIRES"
featuring the pretty winsome stars
PAULINE FREDRICK
LAURA LA PLANTE
The interesting story of a strong-willed woman who had to bend before——LOVE!
As the Drama is a lengthy one, there are no side-pictures with it,
So please be in time,
To-Night : 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT — THIS WEEK
A screamingly funny Goldwyn Picture in 7 parts.
THREE WISE FOOLS
The story of three old fossiles trying to Please a charming pretty young woman! From the famous Broadway stage success of John Golden's play.
To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
A Comedy in the programme.
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
United Picture's Syndicate's
First Production
THE TWO UNTOUCHABLES
THE TWO UNTOUCHABLES
Time and Rates as usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

Stay only for TWO WEEKS.
Under Kind Patronage of
H. H. THE MAHARAJA TUKOJIRAO HOLKAR OF INDORE.
YESHWANT SANGIT MANDALI
at GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE
On WEDNESDAY 27th May, 1925 at 9 p. m.
NEW DRAMA — NEW DRAMA
SAUBHAGYA LAXMI
Prof. Shanker Rao Sarnaik, Director. — Shripadrao Sadashiv, Agent.

NEW ALFRED THEATRICAL CO.
WILL STAGE
"ASHWADH-DHAMAN"
an interesting Pouranic play. Tonight at 9-30 P.M
and
"BHOOL—BHOOLYAN"
or
"THE TWELVTH NIGHT"
on Saturday at 9-30 p. m.
and
on Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
at Baliwalla Grand Theatre, Tardeo.

IMPERIAL
continues
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S
artistic Jewel production
"INDRA-SABHA"
(in 8 enchanting reels)
featuring
Miss Zubeda, Sultana and other known stars.
Daily four shows—at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
EXTRA HOWS:—
on Sat:. Sunday at 3 P. M.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN" F" AND" G" WARDS.

MEETING OF WORKING MEN AT LOWER PEREL.

A mass meeting of over three thousand mill-workers and artizens was held on 21st instant at 6-30 p.m. in the open space adjoining the Municipal Urdu School opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics Institute at Lower Parel under the auspices of the (Kamgar Sangh) Millhands Union. Mr. Khanderao Ganpatrao Kalekar was voted to the chair. Mr. Ghaghre impressed upon the assembled guests the necessity of education and attributed their backwardness in organising trade unions and co-operative institutions on account of their illiteracy. The Bombay Municipality had now seriously taken up the question of free education in Parel and Dadar Wards and that it was the duty of the well-wishers of labour population to fully co-operate with the Municipality in this matter. After one more speech following resolutions were adopted at this meeting:—

That this meeting of Mill-workers and artizens wishes heartily success to the Municipality in the introduction of free and compulsory education in F. and G. Wards and undertakes to co-operate with the Corporation.

That this meeting also desires the opening of a new Marathi Municipal School in the premises at present occupied by Urdu School near Lower Parel, opposite B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics Institute for the convenience of the residents of DeLisle Road and Fergusson Road and also a recreation ground for their children in the compound of the said Urdu School.

That Messrs. Baburao Hiraji Ghaghre and Narayenrao Mahadev Kadamb be asked to prepare a petition in this respect for presentation to the Municipal Corporation.

PANCHGANI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL.

The first social gathering of the Hindu High School, Panchgani was held on last Friday, the 15th instant, under the Presidentship of the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta. Among those present were Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Prof. Kurve, Prof. Kanitkar the Yuvraj of Bhore.

Mr. M. V. Pandit, the organiser of the school, read the report of the school from July 1922 to May 1925. It was stated in the report, that the founders were struck with absence of a boarding school at hill stations for Hindu boys, while there were many such institutions for the European, Parsi and Mahomedan communites. The institution was ushered into existence on 3rd July, 1922, with the help of a few philantrophic Hindus, and it began with only 9 day scholars, while now the number stood at 56 boarders and 40 day-scholars. For the site of a boarding school on a hill station, the organisers selected Panchgani which stood 4,300 ft. high above the sea level surrounded by places and forrtresses, of historic romance and importance, and which was moreover gifted with a salubrious climate. The school has sent up seven boys for the matriculation Examination this year. There is a good library of about 1,400 books in the school. The organisers of the institution had invested Rs. 40 000 in it, and they hoped to develope it into a college for Hindu boys and Girls. Concluding Mr. Pandit appealed to the generous Hindu public for help.

After Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. Umar had made short speeking.

The President, said that the institution was unique of its kind in India, since there was no boarding School for Hindu boys at any hill station, while the other communities had so maney. He congratulated the organisers on the work done in a school, to which he had once had paid a surprise visit, and had felt great satisfaction

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

By Theo. H. Price writer in Commerce and Finance" (April, 22) of New York:—

The lack of rain in Texas and a few days of prematurely hot weather there have been at last reflected in the cotton market. With the new crop months in the lead it is substantially higher as the week closes and from now until the new crop commences to move it is likely to be a weather market.

A further advance is probable if the drought continues and a decline is just as probable if there are good rains over any substantial portion of the South-western cotton territory.

There are many who maintain that it is too late for rain to do any good. They may be right but from now on speculative sentiment rather than fact will be the dominating factor and the enthusiasm of those who are buying futures is almost certain to be dampened by a heavy rainfall.

Erratic and sensational fluctuations are therefore to be expected and the time honored policy of buying on dips and selling on bulges would seem to be the best course for traders to follow.

But it is not so easy to decide what the cotton manufacturers should do. The consumption of lint cotton in the United States during the month of March was 583'000 bales, and mill stocks at the end of the month were 1,645,000 bales. Adding to the latter item the cotton contracted for but not shipped or received it is reaasonable to assume that our American manufacturers have secured all the cotton they will spin up by the 31st of July.

The same thing is probably true of the foreign mills, for exports up to date are in excess of 7,250,000 bales, which is more than the foreign consumption as indicated by the figures of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners.

The accumulation of a reserve stock or carryover is therefore the problem that now confronts the world's textile industry. It is a problem concerning which it is dangerous to do more than generalize and as a generalization all that can be said is that 25 cents is coming to be regarded as the mean of cotton's value under present conditions.

This is the view that seemed to prevail among the cotton manufacturers gathered in Washington and New Orleans earlier in the month and it is coming to be accepted in the dry goods trade. Producers will of course expect and should get more if the next crop is a failure, but until it can be determined whether the admitted increase in acreage is offset by the South-western drouth those who need cotton in their business will probably be wise in buying it when they can get four pounds or more for a dollar.

Meanwhile sight ought not be lost of the fact that we will shortly enter the zone in which a storm or a hurricane is to be expected every two weeks as a result of the issuance of the fortnightly government reports; for despite the resolutions of protest passed at the New Orleans meeting of the cotton manufacturers it is understood that they are to be continued until Congress repeals the bill in pursuance of which they have been issued.

The initial report will be published on the 2nd of June. It will give the condition of the crop as of May 25th. The next will be a report on the acreage. It will be published on July 2. Three weeks later we shall have another condition report and thereafter one every fortnight until December 8.

Perhaps the trade will become indurated to these frequent reports, but if the history of the past is any guide to the future, business will be more or less paralyzed for several days before and after each of these unnecessary pronunciamentos. It is a pity they cannot be stopped.

RONALDS AND GIBSION'S WEEKLY REPORT.

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 6,

The decline has made further progress during the past work, under practically the same influences that produced a similar state of affairs in thaprevious period. Further favourable crop report from practically the entire belt, with the exception of certain sections of Texas, which still regnire rain, have increased the confidence of those who are conducting a "Bear" campaign on the American Exchanges, and led to an increased dispositionsco liquidate state "Bull" accounts. The absenc of buying power for the bulk of the week has been rather a striking feature, and, locally, the weakness has been more apparent than in New York and New Orleans, despite the fact that the incentive towards lower prices had its inspiration in those centres, and interests there are active on the "Bear" side. However, during the last day or so, values have been somewhat steadier on the lower level reached and though there is perhaps nothing much in the outlook to lead to a pronounced recovery in the immediate future, it appears that the urgent selling has been completed, and after all there is a limit to short selling based on crop accounts alone.

The enquiry for actual cotton is somewhat more pronounced and the spot situation is gaining strength, so that values may easily recover somewhat, and indeed the position is distinctly vulnerable for those who are working for lower prices, should any unfavourabn circumstances arise with regard to the progirel of the plant. The situation for some time past has been weakened by the almost complete absence of a short interest, but, particularly as far as the American markets are concerney this state of affairs is very much altered now and it would not surprise us at all if, should an upward movement for any reason arise, the interest on that side of the market is found to be much larger than is at present thought.

Locally, perhaps, the outstanding feature has been the coming into favour once more of the nearer months. The liquidation in the current position, which has been very extensive, and which at one time led to this option being sold at 17 points under July, appears over, and at the time of writing has improved to 8 points discount, whilst all old crop position show substantial enhancement as compared to new crop options. The reasons for this seems to be twofold; one is that, just as in a "Bull" movement the next crop at any discount would be more attractive to the outsider if he wishes to buy so,, in the reverse state of affairs, where "Bear" sales appeal more to such interests, it is again months like next October and January which have to bear the brunt of the selling, whilst trade "calling" with more freedom on breaks gives some support to the old crop positions as merchants take in their hedges. Then again, there is a feeling growing that the spot situation in Liverpool is gathering strength and predictions are about that the basis for the contract quality will shortly be raised considerably. A practical indication of this was witnessed to-day, when Middling was advanced to 30 on. The style of cotton which was hanging over the market previously, such as Californian staple cotton, etc., has gradually been lessening its premium, and the allowances are now not so attractive to the tenderer, so that this again is a very substantial reason for more stability and firmness being exhibited in the old crop position. It is quite possible, though we have no great and lasting faith in July securing any improved premium over winter months, that the prevailing tendency may proceed further.

The parity between this market and the American Exchanges has again narrowed somewhat, and both July here and July in New York and October here and October in the same market have been as low as 150 points apart, which is a comparatively small premium, even allowing for the further improvement in sterling. March and March have been below 140 points, and this, as we mentioned last week, should be watched, for round 125 points premium we consider that it is an attractive proposition to buy here and sell in New York in this month. Even should next crop be a large one and values go down, thus reducing the cost of bringing cotton to this port, we consider that the possibility of loss is small, if any, whereas if the present promise of the coming crop is changed and the prospects are for only a moderate yield, say, round 12,000,000 bales, a very different parity would be witnessed in our opinion.

Reports from Manchester are still not very cheerful, but, as we have repeatedly said, it is more a lack of confidence than anything else that is causing the present pessimistic feeling there. Several times there have been distinct signs of an increased turnover and a desire to operate. This has been severely checked on each occasion by a further break in the value of the raw material, but we believe that buyers are watching the situation with great care, and are only waiting stable conditions to operate on a much larger scale.

Broadly speakng, the immediate future as we have mentioned above, appears to hold out little likelihood of any great change, the selling has run its course for the time being, whilst there is no particular incentive on which to exercise "bulish" enthusiasm. At the same time, values are on a comparatively moderate level considering the vicissitudes which are certain to beset the plant in its various stages, the acreage undoubtedly appears to be very large, indeed of a record character, but it has frequently been found that it is the weather that makes the crop and not the area planted, and there are various elements in the situation, such as a July and August drought in the Western Belt and the considerable survival of the weevil in the Eastern sections, which may give cause for alarm and anxiety during the growing period. The crop is by no means made, though many are acting as if a large yield were assured and whatever may be the final outturn—which may easily be a very substantial crop and a still lower level of prices —we think that there will be many occasions on which purchases round 12½*d* for winter positions will be able to be liquidated with a satisfactory profit. At the same time, it is not likely that anything untoward will happen to the crop during the next few weeks, and those who feel inclined to exercise their buying power should not do so if they are merely anticipating an immediate profit, as they will undoubtedly require a certain amount of patience, but if they are prepared to do this, we consider that January round 12½*d* affords fairly attractive possibilities on the buying side.

Liverpool.	May	July	Oct.
Last Wednesday's close ..	12.71	12.85	12.74
To-night's close	12.64	12.72	12.51
Highest during the week ..	12.82	12.95	12.82
Lowest „ „ „ ..	12.37	12.50	12.35

Liverpool.	Jan.	March
Last Wednesday's close ..	12.64	12.65
To-night's close	12.40	12.40
Highest during the week ..	12.72	12.73
Lowest „ „ „ ..	12.27	12.30

New York.	July	Oct.
Last Wednesday, 10-58 a.m. ..	24.02	23.75
New York, 10-59 a.m. to-day ..	23.74	23.37
Difference L'pool over New York last week	168 pts.	173 pts
Difference L'pool over New York this week	..170 „	165 „

New York.	Jan.	Mar.
Last Wednaesdy, 10-58 a.m. ..	23.60	23.78
New York, 10-59 a.m. to-day ..	23.20	23.39
Difference L'pool over New York last week	..168 „	152 „
Difference L'pool over New York this week	160 pts	141 pts
Rate of Exchange..last week	4.84-4.84½	
„ „ „ this week	4.85⅛	4.85⅝

AMERICAN SPOT.

The past week has not been quite so slow as some of the preceding ones on the spot. e do not mean to infer that there have been signs of real activity, much as we would wish to see them return. Spinners have been down in Liverpool during the week, but are still dissatisfied with the conditions of business in Manchester witnessed of late, the steady decline of the futures market helping prosepctive buyers of yarn and cloth to wait, so spinners have not been keen to make fresh purchases. On the other hand, merchants have been buying against contracts, and we are of opinion that we shall see a continuation of this class of business, which may give the spot turnover a distinct lift, which would be very welcome. Cotton can be bought here in Liverpool on a cheaper basis than that demands in the South, though the selection is showing signs of a distinct falling off, especially for cotton about Middling 1⅛ to Good ⅛; though one might be led to believe this could not be the case on seeing the recent figures of the actual stock of cotton in Liverpool, which show 365,665 bales of Texas cotton alone; but, min our opinion, a large proportion of this ust be ear arked for the trade; considerable quantities having been sold for summer delivery, which cotton is now in warehouse in Liverpool.

Outside growths have not shown any great activity, and business rules dull in these.

Estimated sales since our last report, 46000 bales, against 34,000 bales for the previos period.

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

A steady undertone has been noticeable in this department throughout the week, and fluctuations have been on a more normal scale than those experienced during last month to-night's closing rates showing gains of 80 to 190 points for near and 60 to 85 points for distant months. Trading on the whole has revealed few important features; the chief reason that strong Alexandra advices have had little effect being steady selling, principally on Manchester account, probably further trade operations against stocks of cotton and yarns. The short account now worked up is, in our opinion, in a decidedly weak position, should holders of contracts ask for cotton. Take the current month, for instance, at the time of our last report the May-July difference stood at 80 points and has since widened to 165 poinsts the sopt premium for the standard quality has hardened from 240 to 285 in the same period. If tenderable Sakel cotton existed in any quantity, which it certainly does not, to place it against the contract would entail heavy sacrifices At the time of writing, the July position is roughly 450 points below F.G.F. It can thus readily be seen that even a slight improvement in the trade demand, and there has been distinct signs of this since the commencement of the week, would lead to a rapid hardening in contract values. For a long time, it has been recognised that the Sakel position in Alexandria is even stronger than at this side, and a further widening out between the two markets has again taken place. We now stand at a discount of over 200 points with every probability of the difference increasing. Some disquieting new crop rumours have been in circulation here, and on cabling out for liable information we received the following reply:—

"Crop about fifteen days late, climatic conditions now favouranble, present water supply sufficient."

This would seem to indicate that so far nothing very serious has happened, except the regrettable delay, which of course makes the plant more vulnerable to attack later on by the boll worm and kindered pests.

In the New Crop Sakel contract only minor transactions have been put through, and prices show little change on the week. The Upper contract has declined 40 points, mainly in sympathy with the American markets and very few contracts have been put through.

Egyptian Futures	May	July	Nov.	Sakellaridis Upper. Nov.
Last Wednesday's close ..	27.75	26.95	22.95	17.50
To-night's close ..	29.65	27.75	22.90	17.10
Highest during the week ..	29.70	27.80	23.25	17.60
Lowest during the week ..	27.65	26.70	22.65	17.00

Difference Egyptian & American—(May Contract) last week—Egyptian 1504 pts. premium. Difference Egyptian & American—(May Contract) this week—Egyptian 1701 pts. premium.

Alexandria.	July	Nov.
Last Wednesday' close	56.10	44.65
To-day's close	58.10	44.15

Difference Liverpool and Alexandria last week July Contract)—Liverpool 105 points discount.

Difference Liverpool and Alexandria this week (July Contract) —Liverpool 155 points discounts.

EGYPTIAN SPOT.

An improved enquiry, with more actual business passing, has infused a certain amount of life into our spot market this week. Unfortunately, the movements of futures, both here and in Alexandria, have been so erratic that confidence in present rates has still to b, gained. In fact, the buying that has been witnessed with possibly two exceptions, has continued to be purely of a hand-to-mouth variety, andhas served rather to indicate to what a low ar gin many spinners have cut their running supplies, than as a pointer towards any actual revival in trade itself.

We are still optimistic enough to believe that a revival of trade will take place before very long, and when it does come we are convinced that many spinners will find great difficulty in supplying their requirements of the raw material It must be many years since such an indifferent selection of cotton was to be found in our market at this time of the year.

The scarcity is particularly to be remarked in what used to be termed the "bread and butter" quality of the Egyptian trade. We refer to F.G.F. Sakel cotton of good staple.

A certain amount of speculative buying in this quality has been noticed again during the last week or so.

The enquiry for Good to Fine Sakel at from 34.50*d* to 36.50*d* has been quite one of the minor features of the week, and generally speaking holders have proved themselves to be unreasonable. The "off" cotton has not been quite so much to the fore this week.

Uppers have been in fair request for all qualities, and prices have ruled rather in favour of buyers. We doubt, however, if anything more than a moderate business has actually taken place, although on one occasion it was rumoured that a line of some 500 bales had been sold for export. The best qualities are now practically unobtainable on our market.

Pilion has been in some request and very nice lots have changed hands in the neighbourhood of 23.00*d*, ant which price the cotton appears attractive.

Brown and White have been neglected. Tokar and Sudan Sakel have again been in good request. Any really good lot of Tokar has found a ready market, but spinners refuse to pay fancy prices.

A fair line of Sudan Sakel was placed on one day at prices varying from 34.50*d* to 36.00*d*.

A very good enquiry for White Sudan has been in evidence, and a comparatively good business has resulted. All qualities have found favour, but the keenest enquiry has been for cotton about 600 on (Amer. Futures). A persistent enquiry has been made from certain quarters for the very finest quality at about 22.50*d* to 23.50*d*, but this cotton is only to be found in very limited quantities.

C.i.f. business continues to be neglected, although a little enquiry is to be found here and there for new crop Uppers.

Forwardings to spinners for the week ending 1*st* instant were returned as 7,636 bales.

This week's stock-taking reveals a further shrinkage in the Liverpool stock, which now stands at 58,174 bales, including Sudan.

Estimated sales, 2,600 Egyptians and 1,250 bales Sudan

Quotations of Sakellaridis have been advanced 130 to 180 points. Brown and Uppers have been rased 10 points.

F.G.F. Sakel to-day 32.00*d*.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

The past week has been a very quiet one here. In American yarns, the business done has been of small dimensions and quotations have been irregular; the falling price of the raw material has accentuated this state of affairs. Egyptians yarns have also been very quiet. In both cases, spinners have not sold their production and stocks have accumulated. There was certainly more enquiry for quotations yeaterday, but this appeared to be merely with a view to keeping in touch with Manchester prices, and but little business has transpired so far in consequence.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHILD.

A BURMESE PRODIGY.

An Associated Press of India message from Rangoon dated May 19th says:—

A Burmese child aged less than five years born in a village in the Irrawaddy delta has been attracting considerable attention amongst Burmans and Indians during the last few months. Tun Kyine is in his ways and manners and disposition a child but has nothing peculiar or noticable about him. He is carried by his parents in their arms but it is only when he is placed on a rostrum that the marvellous in him is seen. On Saturday last at Paungde, on a pressing invitation he was brought to Paungde where in the presence of a multitude of Burmans and Indians he addressed the gathering for 1½ hours. On Monday at another gathering at Prome before the Deputy Commissioner he explained the Mosaic decalogue. He earnestly enjoined them to keep the laws social, religious and moral and brought home to the audience very forcibly the essentials of Buddhism. He has inward power which no one can understand. On a palm leaf Pali manuscript being given to him he readily read it out. Another leaf from a packet of leaves was pulled out and handed to him. He read it and interpreted it into Burmese. He did this in a very simple way without the least ostentation.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, May 26.

To-day Reuter reported unchanged in old crop and 3 points lower to 4 points higher in new crop in New York futures. At the opening the market advanced on further short covering but later eased on Wall St. selling. At the close the market was steady. Liverpool has been reported 15 to 14 points up. The market improved on some buying of new crops.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 25th instant as under:—

"Market featureless."

A slight change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 443 1/2 i.e. half a rupee less than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach July/August. At the opening one Japanese firm was a moderate buyer. On selling by prominent Shroffs and Bazar operators the values eased to Rs. 442 1/2. But again recovered to Rs. 443 1/2 Commission Houses buying. On Liverpool opening quotations being reported higher than expected the market further improved to Rs. 445/- and closed at Rs. 444 1/2 at 4-30 p.m. The market was featureless during the Marwari Bazar sessions and the rates moved within a very narrow range. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 443/- and closed steady at Rs. 444/- at 6-30 p.m. on buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operators.

Fully good M. G. Bengal July was nominally quoted at Rs. 379/-.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday with a fairly good demand from Japan Exporters. Local spinners were buying sparingly, and about 7,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M

Bombay, May 26.

Fully Good Broach July/Aug. ..	444
„ „ Bengal July ..	379

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 26.

Description, Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab 405	395	380	370
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon ..	450	443	436
M. G. Dhullera	440	433	426
M. G. Punjab Americans..	486	473	460
M. G. Broach .. 483	473	458	448
M. G. Southerns		440	430
		F. G. Fair.	420

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 26.

Fully Good Broach July/August ..	445
Fully Good Bengal July ..	379
Good Southerns May/June ..	424

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 26.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.		..
„	Fine M.G. ..		390 ..
„	F.G.M.G. 375		.. ..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G. ..		390 ..
„	F.G.M.G. 375		.. ..
Punjab Americans	MG. 440/50		.. ..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	400	440/50 ..
Nagpur	.. ..	400	440/50 ..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	390/400	430 ..
Pulgaon .. „	„	400	430/35 ..
Dhamangaon „	„	390/400	430 ..
Amraoti .. „		360/75	420 ..
Khamgaon-Akola	„	360/70	400/10 ..
Mulkapur	„	340/50	375/85 ..
Khandesh	„	325/35	360/70 ..
„	F.G.M.G	..	.. ..
Broach	Fine M.G. ..		470/75 ..
„ Fully Good	„ ..		450/52 ..
Muthia	Fine „ ..		.. ..
„	F.G.M.G. ..		.. ..
Dharwas	S.G. ..		460 ..
Coompta	M.G. ..		445/55 ..
Westerns	„ ..		360/400 ..
„	H.G. ..		.. ..
Miraj	M.G. ..		425/30 ..
Cambodia	„ ..		470 ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

May 26.

New York Market, 25th May, 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.20	July	23.05—15	23.20	—
22.66	Oct.		22.83	—03
22.41	Jan.	22.29—12	22.45	+04
22.70	Mar.		22.69	—01

Telegraphic market advices.—

July highest 23.40 (at the opening), lowest 22.99 (10-19 a.m.), range .41 points. Market steady on short covering absorbing Wall Street selling.

Liverpool Market, 25th May, 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.33	May			12.48	+13
12.34	Jul.	12.37+23	12.54+20	12.47	+15
11.90	Oct.	12.15+25		12.05	+15
11.77	Jan.			11.91	+14
	Egyptian				
22.20	Nov.			22.35	+15
21.30	Jan.			21.45	+15

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Cabled 10-10 a.m.: Weather cool. Light rains Georgia. Entire belt partly cloudy. Rains badly needed.

(2) Cabled 12 noon: Some liquidation of near positions, scattered buying of new crops.

(3) Cabled 5 p.m.:—Spot sales 8,000 bales. Market declined on disappointing New York. Reported National Ginners Association estimate condition 75.3 per cent. Our travelling man wires from Texas: Southern part of State suffering greatly from drought. American Cross Rate on Saturday 4.85 7/8, on Monday 4.86 1/8.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, May 26

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop		
Broach M.G.F.G.	—458/60	443
Oomra M.G. Fine	—400/410	
„ M. G. Black leaf.	—370/80	
Bengal M. G. Fine	—393/395	
„ M. G. F. G.	—375/80	379
Khandesh Black leaf	—320/45	
Khandwa/Sanavad	—340/75	
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	—330/60	
Harda	—350/400	
Ujjain	—340/385	
Parbhani Purna.x	—365/80	
Nander.x	—375/90	
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	—340/45	
Wardha/Warora.	—430/440	
Nagpur	—450/55	
Katol	—455/60	
Adoni	—410/415	
Sindh/American	—470/475	
Sangh/Miraj	—440/45	
Bagalkot	—415/20	
Coompta	—430/450	
Tirupur	—490/495	
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	—430/40	
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	—420/30	

x No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales		1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date	22-5-25	9137000	6568000
„ Yesterday	do	6000	7000
Exports to date	do	7648000	5298000
Stock at Ports	22-5-25	562000	387000
„ Interior Towns.	do	378000	363000
„ Liverpool	do	953000	132000
Visible Supply	23-5-25	2395000	1641000
Quantity in Sight	do	14170000	10879000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
10769	3186806	3050775	3236999.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 21st May.

1924-25	1923-24
12777	19122

Total Stock in Bombay on 21-5-25 9,31,123 B/s. last year—8,75,342 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept., to 21st May.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	546326	955945	662659
China	240976	181453	318036
Japan	1243663	1134397	1415633
Coast-Ports	26593	47070	43368
Total	2057560	2318865	2439896
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	4579	7425	13780
China Japan & Coast ports	55005	40034	67069
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
71-8-0	21-8-0	68-6-0	

Remarks:—1-15 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 4 down to 4 up and Liverpool 13 to 15 up.

There is no fresh news and the local market is featureless, Broach after opening at Rs. 443½ is now about one rupee easier. The demand for ready cotton was again better yesterday. At present the course of the market depends entirely on American weather and we cannot offer any firm opinion.

Sampin this morning is reported May 308.00, August 299.90 and September 298.00 the reason for the advance in May being short covering at the close of the May contrrct.

Marwadi Bazaar Tues. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady,

Broach July/August Rs. 444½. Bengal July Rs. 381.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th May 1925.

Cotton	10749	Bales.
Wheat	36621	Cwts
Linseed	40032	„
Rape etc.	7150	„
Gingellyseed	3517	„
Poppyseed	1012	„
Groundnuts	2599	„
Castorseed	7781	„
Rice	2836	„
Myrabollams	2139	„
Cottonseed	30249	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	3663	„
Juwas	71	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	2267	„
Bajri	3383	„
Coal — — — —	445	Tons

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 26.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	—	No. 14 1-2	0 13 3
Kilachand	—	No. 20 1-2	0 15 0
Currimbhai	..	No. 12 1-2	0 12 0
Elphinstone	..	No. 12 1-2	0 11 9
David	.. ..	No. 10 1-2	0 12 0
Shapurji	.. ..	No. 10 1-2	0 11 6
Trikamdas	.. ..	No. 10 1-2	0 11 9
Sattara	.. ..	No. 10 1-4	0 12 0
Shapurji	.. ..	No. 6 1-2	0 10 6
Light-house	..	No. 6 1-2	0 10 3
Japan	— ..	No. 40—1	1 3 6
„	— ..	No. 42—2	1 4 3
„	— ..	No. 20	0 15 6
„	— —	No. 32	1 2

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 26,

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days This year	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh ..	70	285,509	336,489
Central India	457	318,155	297,643
Barsi and Nagar	486	192,800	193,941
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	94,023	100,831
Berar	480	553,110	627,773
Central Provinces ..	76	251,249	255,851
Total Oomras ..	1,569	1,694,843	1,812,528
Dholera	5,936	226,412	161,485
N.W. Provinces	..	129,762	120,877
Rajputana ..	99	67,432	79,620
Sind-Punjab	..	352,394	302,368
Broach ..	1,683	462,809	303,544
Coompta & Dharwar	438	105,275	143,478
Westerns-Northerns	535	63,155	65,810
Coconada ..	..	1,253	335
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	72	22,742	23,983
Persian	..	4,043	7,050
American	..	9,649	..
Egyptian and African	509	43,550	38,417
Comilla, Burma & other sorts .. —	..	3,487	819
Total ..	10,769	31,86,806	30,59,775

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 21st May. This year.	Last year
Europe .. —	2,977	546,326	955,945
Japan & China —	19,325	1,484,639	1,315,580
Coast Ports .. —	496	26,595	47,070
Upcountry by Rail. —		12,777	19,021
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan — —		59,584	29,591
Total —	22,708	2,129,921	2,367,477

COTTON

Liverpool, May 25.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 200.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid American Spot:—
Universal Standard 13.07 fair request 30.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	23.03
Oct.	22.52
New York Noon Call.	
Jan	22.30
Jul	23.20
Oct	22.67
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
Jan	22.44
July	23.39
Oct	22.14

Liverpool, May 25.

Cotton Delivery Mid Reflands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

May	12.48+.15
July	12.47+.13
October	12.05+.15
January	11.91+.14

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICE

Future Delivery Prices:—

Liverpool, May 25.

May	12.54+.21
July	12.55+.21
Oct	12.15+.25
Jan	12.01+.24
May	12.01+.23
Egyptians:—	
July	26.50+.35
Nov	22.60+.40

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 25.

May	12.48+.15
June	12.45+.14
July	12.47+.13
Aug	12.33+.14
Sep	12.19+.13
October	12.05+.15
Nov	11.95+.14
Dec	11.93+.14
January	11.91+.14
Feb	11.90+.13
Mar	11.91+.13
Apl	11.90+.13
May	11.89+.13

Tone:— Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 25.

May	28.40+.55
June	27.20+.25
July	26.40+.25
Aug	25.35+.25
Sep	24.40+.25
Oct	28.70+.25
Nov	22.35+.15
Dec	22.05+.60
Jan	21.45+.15
Feb	21.35+.15
Mar	21.20+.15

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, May 25.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 6,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 9,000.
Futures at New York:—

July	23.20
October	22.63—.04
January	23.45—.04
March	22.69—.01
Spot Cotton at New York	24.00+.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.00
Future at New Orleans:—	
July	23.46—.03
Oct	22.28+.03

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20.
Demand Bills 48587.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined 67 7/8.

CLOSING PRICES

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

Futures at New York:—

New York, May 25.

July	23.20
October	22.63—.04
January	22.45—.04
March	22.69—.01

CABLE FROM A NORDEN & CO,

MAY 25.

Messrs Ratilal and Co., Cotton Cabin Mambadevi, have received to-day the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Market futureless".

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

MAY 26.

Market opened to-day steadier around but soon gave way to the selling pressure. The bull brokers predominated as sellers especially in B. Dyeing and Century. The clew was taken by the jobbers and before their onslought the market became very nervous in sympathy with Dyeing and Century, there was an alround decline. The market is very uncertain at present. It is however inadvisable to go or short in the present condition of the market.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India.. ..	50	3	72-8
Baroda..	50	4	72
Central Co-operative..	50	..	44
Central..	25	1¼	23-4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	82
Imperial	500	40	1420
Imperial Contributory	125	10	358-12
Union	7½	..	3-12
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7-14
Central India Mining..	10	4-8	25
Indian Cement O. ..	250	..	35
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	46-4
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	140
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	1-14
Shivrajpurs	10	8—0	42
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	817-8
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	135
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.c.	107
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	81-8
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	73
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	77
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	79
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	92
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	625
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	69
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	72-8
Bombay Steam Navigation P. ..	250	..	140
Scindia Steam ..	30	14-0	6-1
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	2 p.c.	470
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	780
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	59-8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	..
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	932-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P...	1,000	7 p.c.	890
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	93
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	80
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	360
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	510
Fort	475	..	350
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-135	1020
Indian Cotton.. ..	125	20	192-8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	800
New East India ..	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	650
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	600
Volkart U. P. ..	500	50	640
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	142-8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	75	..	30
B. Burma T. Corporation Od.	125	12-8	327-8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	80 pre
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	9-4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	45
British Burma Petroleum	100 Sh. 8	6 ..	4-7
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	17-8	235
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	100
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	335
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	645
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	100
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	27
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	..	93
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	47-8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	13
Thacker	50	..	200
Telephone	50	1	24-4
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life..	50	22-8	420
Jupiter..	15	..	5-12
New India	25	1-0	12-12
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	..	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	397-8
Alliance	100	..	65
Apollo	50	..	9
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	420
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5-10
Bombay Dyeing, etc.	250	50	867-8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	440
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	..
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	45
Century	100	20	387-8
Central India O. ..	100	16	447-8
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	..	48-12
Colaba Land & Mill ..	100	7-8	110
Coorla	100	3	145
Crescent	100	5	215
Currimbhoy	250	..	375
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	..	620
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E.D.Sassoon United O.	10	..	1-2
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	..	337-8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	..	120
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	19-8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	380
Fazulbhoy	250	20	815
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	7	103-12
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	210
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	382-8
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	12
Jamshed O.	250	..	90
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	110
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee ..	100	6	83-12
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1075
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	350	4625
Madhorao Scindia ..	100	..	40
Madhowji Dharamsi..	100	..	362-8
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2300
Mathradas	100	..	240
Meyer Sassoon ..	500	..	107-8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2500
Model Mills, Nagpur..	250	..	135
Mysore	50	5	120
New City of Bombay	100	10	220
New Great Eastern ..	200	10	325
Osmanshahi (100) ..	50	..	51-4
Pearl	250	10	482-8
Phœnix	100	15	440
Planet	100	..	25
Premier	100	..	60
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	45
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapore	1,000	1200	10500
Simplex	250	..	160
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	95
Standard	500	100	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	437-8
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	72-8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1725
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

"CORECTOR" is stocked by

MENASCHÉ, BOCHNER & Co.,

Exclusive Agents for the East.

Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock			142-8
Bombay Steam			72-8
Bombay Tram Co., Ord.			95
Bundi Cement			7-14
Indian Cement			35
Central India Mining			25
Katni Cement Ord.			46-4
Shivrajpur			42-0
Tata Hydro	940	942-8 930	932-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.			13
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	46 14	47-8 46-4	47-8

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIANS.

Bombay, May 26.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 9/32
Fcs. Demand.	683
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	153
Shanghai	207
Japan	115 1/4
Singapore	158 1/2

Market Steady

SHARES

London, May 25.

Hongkong Bank £143.
Chartered Bank £29 3/8.
National Bank £47 1/2.
P. and O. Bank £10 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6 3/16.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 25.

Stockholm 1817
Christiania 2886
Amsterdam 1210
Switzerland 2513

The Bombay mails of 9th instant were delivered in London on 25th May.

London, May 25.

Tele Transfers 1/6 firm.
Bar Gold £4-4-11 1/4 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 5/16 steady.

New York, May 25.

Demand Bills 48587.

London, May 25.

Exchange on London in Paris 9517.
Exchange on London in Germany 2041.
Exchange on London in Italy 12090.

London, May 25.

Rentes 3 per cent 45.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 5/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 5/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 25.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 9/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.

METAL REPORT

London, May 25.

Tin Block 251 3/4.

STOCKS ETC.

London, May 25.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 99 15/16.
Conversion Loan £76 3/4. +1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105.
Consols £2 1/2 per cent 56 5/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £49 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) £67 1/2.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £57 7/8.
Rentes 5 per cent 17/-.

RAPESEED

London, May 25.

Brown Cawnpore £21 3/4 quoted.
Ferozepore Real Bold £22 1/4 M/J sellers.
Rapeseed Toria £22 5/8 M/J sellers.
Yellow Guzerat £23 1/4 M/J Nominal.

LINSEED

London, May 25.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 5/16 May/June Done.
Tone:—Poor Demand.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
44/- June/Aug sellers.
44/3 Sep/Dec sellers.

FREIGHT OF COAL

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Rs.	a.
3½	per cent. Rupee Paper	68	7
4	per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36..	86	2
5	per cent. War Loan 1929-47..	95	4
5	per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	98	6
5	per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55..	99	2
5½	per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925..	103	0
5½	per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928..	104	15
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	100	15
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	101	4
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	103	8
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	103	14
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	104	8
6½	per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	108	4
4	per cent. Port Trust due 1974 ..	75	0
4	per cent. Municipal due 1974 ..	74	8
4	per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	74	8
6	per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 ..	97	8

percent. Paper and 5percent 1933 Brod were in demand.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1954 ..	98	12

Tone of Market—Steady.
Bank Rate 6 % Since 21-5-25

COTTON MILLS.

	Fluctuations			
Ahmedabad Advance				397-8
Bombay Cotton				420
Bombay Dyeing	942-8	952-8	862-8	887-8
Century ..	425	425	355	387-8
Central India ..	455	455	446-4	447-8
Colaba Land	111-4	111-4	108-12	110
Crescent ..	216-4	215		
Edward Sassoon				120
Fazulbhoy ..	837-8	837-8	813-12	815
Finlay				130
Globe				50
Gokak				103-12
Indian Bleaching				210
Indore Malwa	382-8	332-8	380	382-8
Kohinoor				1075
Madhowjee ..	342-8	372-8	360	362-8
Mathuradas				240
Meyer Sassoon				107-8
Mysore				120
New Great ..	336-4	336-4	323-12	325
Pabaney				337-8
Pearl ..	500	500	482-8	482-8
Phonix				440
Simplex ..			160	160
Swadeshi ..	450	450	437-8	437-8
SwanMills				160
Tata Mill				72-8

(Continued on page 10.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 26.

S S City of Benares, Jones, New York.

DEPARTURES.

May 27.

S S Sirsa, Smith, Rangoon.
S S Barala, Miller, Busreh.

LOADING.

May 26.

Steamer Aunghan for Rangoon.
Steamer Gorgistan for Karachi.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
S S City of Benares:—The F F Campbell co's steamer City of Benares, 3329 tons, Captain Jones, arrived in Harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.
S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 3381 tons, Captain B Smith, will sail to-day from Harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.
S S Barla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala, 1877 tons, Captain G C Miller, will sail to-day from Harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

TUESDAY, May 26.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Hakata Maru 3599 Japan 28/5 O S K.
3 Mundra 4061 N F N F M M & Co.
3 Scindia 3247 Liverpool 8/6 Grahams & Co.
4 Ridderkerk 3174 Hamburg 5/6 E D S & Co.
5 City of Harvard 4419 L'pool N.F. K N & Co.
7 Axenfels 3309 K'chi 28/5 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Nazareno 3757 Kchi 1/6 L Triestino.
14 Chuembigh 3146 Hull N.F., T M & Co.
Pilsna 4061 Genoa 1/6, L Triestin.
Narkunda 9705 London 6/6 M M & Co.
16 Misty Law 3260 N F N F.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Grigua 2999 Hull N F N F K N and Co.
1 Lahore 3143 Japan 4/6 M M & Co.
Varela 1932 Busreh 29/5 M M & Co.
Dogra 3281 Cal. N F T M & Co.
Barala, 1899, B N F M M & Co.
Akbar 2492 Red Sea Ports N.F. T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Nagpore 3226 Japan 26/5 M M & Co.
Gorgistan 2916 Raleigh N F A Nemazee, C & D Jalajalaka 2630 Rangoon 30/5 S N Co.
D & E Barjora 1908 Colombo 24/5 M M and Co.
Chindwara 3307 Cal. 29/5 M M & Co.
L/M Tannenfels 1745 N F L Edwards Ltd.
Barpeta 1899 N F N P M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantica due about 12th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 19th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 26th June, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham Co.
Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.
Clan Macindoe due about 8th June, Agent J F C

FROM GOTHENBURG

Kolto due about 31st May, Agent K N Co.
Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.
Ceylon due about 15th June, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Rena due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 25th July, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Reichenfels due about 30th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Neidenfels due about 27th May, Agent L Edward & Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto Hull due about 7th June, Agent J F Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM

Konderkirk due about 20th June, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Belderdyk due about 11th July, Agent E D Sassoon.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA

Genoa due about 1st June, Agent M Italiana
Aquileia due about 1st July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Egremant due about 18th May, Agent Volkart Bros.
Kumasi due about 19th June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kosino due about 23rd June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Adelside due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kasenga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland due about 17th August, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE

Bingo Maru due about 24th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Indus Maru due about 26th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 29th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Kovei Maru due about 30th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru due about 5th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 27th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 17th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 24th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 28th June, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 13th June, Agent M M Co.
Karoa due about 27th June, Agent M M Co

EXPORTS

May 26.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—630 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 2925 cwt myrabollams Kalyandas Bros; 585 cwt dill seed C Jivanlal and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co; 2925 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 409 cwt kanock seed C Jivanlal and Co; 66 cwt divi divi M N Naidu and Sons; 250 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 42 bales cotton fly M Mefatlal, 7 bales cotton waste M Mefatlal, 28 bales wool Shamji Mal; 200 bales wool S; 100 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales hemp S Permanand; 200 bales wool S Hassam and Co; 35 bales hemp V Bhasker, 320 bales woollen carpets J A Begbie and Co Ltd.

For New York:—63 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.

For Glasgow:—50 bales hemp C Piraj and Co.; 3960 cwt massoor Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—200 swt turmeric fingers Volkart Bros; 125 lbs ginger grass Volkart Bros; 400 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton Khimji Visram and Co; 15709 cwt horns and hoofs S M Haji Kaderbakhsh; 3000 cwt ground nuts Ralli Bros; 312 cwt turmeric E Virji and Co; 100 cwt cashew nuts E Virji and Co; 201 cwt mustard seed C Jivanlal and Co; 90 cwt turmeric C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Narkunda for London:—17 bales cow hides (tanned) P E Boyce and Sons; 1000 cwt linseed J Dayene; 402 cwt turmeric Abdul C Sulaman and Bros; 40 cases cattle fish S H Joshi and Co; 19 bundles lamb skins H A M Shawal; 6 bundles woollen carpets H A M Shawal; 3 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 1000 cwt myrabollams Purshotam Muthuradas; 13 cwt divi divi M N Naidu and Sons; 5998 cwt ground nuts Ralli Bros; 1980 cwt massur Ralli Bros;

For Marseilles:—139 bales cotton fly Teytile Products Ltd.

S S Griqua for Hull:—400 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 6000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 4000 cwt rapeseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1885 cwt cotton seed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 3000 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Umvuma for Antwerp:—440 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 59 bales cotton Tamboli and Co; 300 tons mangnese ore Cox and King's Shipping Agency.

For Ghent:—220 bales cottin F F Campbell and Co; 170 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton Bhaidas Cusondas and Co; 8000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 50 bales cotton Shamji Memraj and Co; 270 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 400 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Harvard for Hull:—2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 1200 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 2000 cwt linseed M Bussan Kaisha Ltd; 7000 cwt rapeseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2000 cwt wheat Louis Dreyfus and Co; 17000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 2009 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 4800 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros

S S Blairgourie for Antwerp:—1000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Axenjels for Hamburg:—250 lbs palma rose oil Volkart Bros; 34 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai and Co; 5 bales cotton fly Kimji Visram and Co.

For Rotterdam:—126 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Misty Law for Dunkirk:—33 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co Ltd.

S S Chulmleigh for Dunkirk:—60 tons manganese ore Cox and King's Shipping Agency.

S S Nazareno for Genoa:—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 250 bales cotton Hirji Nensey & Co; 450 lbs gutts salted J S Piminta.

For Marseilles:—370 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Ridderkerk for Rotterdam:—3000 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton fly, M Mafatlal and Co; 24 bales cotton J A H Mossa Ltd.

For Hamburg:—857 cwt myrabollams M Bussan Kaisha Ltd; 23 cwt gum alibanum Padmsee Koowasji and Co; 4000 cwt gingelly seed Volkart Bros; 11 cwt divi divi M N Naidu and Sons.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—1800 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 25 bales cotton yarn A Shantilal and Co; 50 cwt turmeric fingers Volkart Bros; 12 bales cow hides H M Halim and Co; 110 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 165 bales cotton Bombay Co Ltd; 4000 cwt rapeseed Straus and Co Ltd.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton Bombay Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Misty Law for Dunkerk:—4000 cwt castor seed Strauss and Co Ltd; 392 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton P Ranchhoddas.

S S Duchessa D Aosta for Trieste:—1800 cwt teel seed Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 220 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton Ozu-Burin and Co.

For Shanghai:—2000 bales cotton Amersey Damodar; 150 bales cotton Madhavdas Amersey.

S S Delta for Hongkong:—

S S Nagpore for Shanghai:—450 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Ruel and Co; 700 bales cottton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakata Maru for Osaka:—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—50 cwt gum arabic Hajani Bros.

For Yokohama:—1200 lbs sandal wood oil, Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

May 26.

S S City of Evansville from Liverpool. Agents: Killick Nixon and Co.

From Liverpool:—29 bales wool tapo, 84 bales wool, 28 bales cotton piece goods, 35 cases cotton piece goods, 57 cases colour, 15 cases silk yarn, 20 cases paper, 29 cases ink, 15 cases phosphoras, 60 cases glycerine, 250 cases trapo, 305 cases bands, 30 cases cigarettes, 976 cases E'ware condints, 30 cases gum, 100 cases rail kegs, 14 cases tobacco, 339 cases pulleys, 560 bags pulleys, 300 bags carbonate of soda, 40 D/bags sulphur, 20 D/bags nuits, 50 D/bags Franch chalk, 2693 bundles galvd. sheets, 26 bundles sleepers, 110 bundles steel in brass, 100 bundles yellow metal sheets, 270 bundles steel hoops, 165 bundles springs, 1140 bundles grey cotton sheets, 627 kegs paintt, 51 casks pitch, 96 cases biscuits, 1065 drums bleaching powder, 30 drums silicate of soda, 100 drums soponified cresol, 7850 casks China clay, 108 crates bottles, 753 boxes tin plates, 210 boxes common soap, 2104 cases common soap, 38 cases toilet soap, 12 boxes toilet soap, 100 kegs soda crystale, 86 cases cotton, 1 cask white fluid, 5 drums white fluid, 3 cases white fluid, 750 bags soda ash, 975 packages fifty sets covered good wagon, 16 casks chloride of zinc 105 loose steel plates, 2050 plates hard spelters, 66 bales paper, 100 trusses paper, 51 bags tiles, 45 barrels tiles, 14 casks tiles, 30 wooden barrels lubricating oil, 10 steel barrels lubricating oil, 4 cases lubricating oil.

From Manchester:—31 bales citton yarn, 432 cases cotton yarn, 175 cases cotton piece goods, 167 bales cotton piece goods, 207 bales cottons, 115 cases cottons, 200 bales old newspaper, 500 bundles galvd. C Sheets, 35 trusses cotton bandings, 20 coils cotton bandings, 10 casks colour, 75 drums calcium chloride, 55 couplings boot nails, 3 casks wheel grease.

From Port Said:—250 bundles galvd. C sheets.

S S Singu from Karachi. Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.

From Karachi:—991163 gallons kerosine oil in bulk.

S S Barpeta from Basara. Agents M M and Co.

From Basarah:—1 tin pearls, 14 bundles specie, 271 bundles wool, 11 bundles skins, 46 bags nuts, 42 bags galla, 29 bags scrape brass.

From Mohamerah:—185 bundles wool, 21 bundles skins, 26 bags gum, 37 bags cotton seeds, 44 bales cotton.

From Dahol:—19 bales wool, 59 bales cotton, 19 jottas cotton, 177 bags almondas, 164 bags raisins, 21 boxes rose buds.

From Bunderabas:—14 boxes rose buds, 14 boxes attari, 807 bags matools, 141 bags sardines purge, 200 bags sardines small, 21 bags almonds.

From Muscat:—183 bags dry dates, 2414 bags small sardines, 97 bags sardines.

From Charban:—855 bundles mates.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 26.

B C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32,
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 685
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 755.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 740.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 115.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86 1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 95.25
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 97.40
London—Rome Liras 120·00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay. May 26.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 11/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-13/16 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Mos., 5½ per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 5 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 p. c.

BULLION.

Bombay. May 26.

Sovereigns Ready, 13-11-0
Sovereigns Forward, 13-9-6.
English Gold 10 oz. Bar 21-11,6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 21-7-6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-8-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs 21-9-9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-7-0.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

TUESDAY'S CLOSING RATE. —2

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. this morning stated :—

Tuesday's opening rate —2
Tuesday's closing rate (23.20) —2
Liverpool opening rate +12
Liverpool closing rate (12.54) +7
Local market closing at 9 p. m.
candy Rs. 443-0-0

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-7-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-7-0

London, May 25.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11¼.
Silver ready d. 31-5.
Silver forward d. 31-5.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. India bought for shipment. Market closed with buyers at to-day's price. Market likely to move within narrow limit.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 26.

In the share market jutes were a steady market with most of the transactions confined to the speculative shares. The higher priced stocks well maintained their prices though business was mostly concluded in small lots. In coals and teas demand was slack hence nothing of importance took place in these sections. In miscellaneous no new features were disclosed that would call for any special comment. Carew sugar however marked a drop of about fifteen points. Government securities were in good demand at firm rates. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent. Government paper Rs. 58-12, 3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 58-4, 5 per cent. bonds 1933 98-6, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 99-6, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 101-4, bonds 1930 103-11, bonds 1931 104, bonds 1932 104-12, 6 per cent. U. P. bonds 1926-41 103-8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 355.
Railways:—Arrakan Light Railway 61.
Cottons:—Dunbar 140.
Jutes:—Anglo-India 402, Auckland 250, Barnagore 182, Budge Budge 459, Caledonian 588, Clive 37-4, Dalhousie 389 Delta 517, Empire 434, Fort William 397, Howrah 39-8, Kanharhatty 563, Kanknarrah 452-8, National 28-12, New Central 555, Orient 210-8, Reliance 58-8.
Miscellaneous:—Carew and Co., 61.
Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 29-4, Dimahusi 18-8, Hattikhira 27, Loobah 13-8, Sarugaon 15-2.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

ALLEGED THEFT.

SUSPECTS REMANDED.

Sub-Inspector Vanjara put Sharifulla Syedulla (20) and four others before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied for remand.

Mr. Vanjara said that the accused were arrested in connection with theft of Rs. 5,000 from the pockets of Ladu Nanse while he was boarding a tram-car on May 4. The complainant lodged a complaint with the police who in pursuance of certain information from the C. I. D. arrested the four accused on May 15. It was subsequently discovered that one of the accused viz., Sharifulla had absconded from Bombay. He was traced to Badoon near Muttra and brought to Bombay by the city police. Cash to the extent of Rs. 400 was recovered from Sharifulla.

As police investigations were incomplete, a remand was asked for which was granted.

BAWLA'S CHAUFFEUR.

IS HE TO BE RELEASED?

It is strongly rumoured in the City that the late Mr. Bawla's chauffeur Mahomed Shafi who was at first put up as a Crown witness in the Bawla murder case and who later retracted his alleged confession and has since then been under arrest, will be shortly released, as the police are advised that there is not sufficient evidence to convict him. He has been remanded till June 4th. It remains to be seen whether the rumour turns out to be true.

BAWLA MURDER.

WHO ARE BEHIND THE VEIL?

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

The sensational trial is over. The Judge, the Jury, the Advocate General and the Counsel have acquitted themselves creditably. But Mr. Kelly's part has been silent and brilliant. Whilst some Walpoles were going round the town and paid prices to a good few. Mr. Kelly was unapproachable. Will Mr. Kelly rest on his oars or follow up the trial of those behind the veil—the arch intriguers and instigators of a cold blooded crime?

To be true knight, Mr. Kelly must pursue the game.

THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES.

This well-known Swadeshi Store sends us the second edition of its catalogue from which we find that it supplies a large variety of swadeshi goods, such as wearing apparel, toilet requisites, stationery, cutlery, crockery, leather goods and host of other articles of every day use. It also includes khaddar of various kinds. The prices seem to be moderate. The Store renders a national service by popularising and facilitating the sale of Indian goods, and their catalogue enhances the value of their service by acquainting the people with the progress made by Indian manufacturers. As the firm values the Swadeshi sentiment, we would ask them to reassure the public that their piece-goods do not at all contain foreign yarn.

THEFT OF RAILWAY STORES.

SIX MEN ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, May 25.

In connection with the recovery by the Bandra City Police of large quantities of stores purloined from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Yard at Khari, near Bandra, six men have been arrested, who seem to be Marwar Bhils. They are primitive looking, black and seminude.

The Railway Police last week applied to the Bandra Resident Magistrate to hand the men over in the custody of the Railway Police for enquiries. The application was granted.

KURLA ABDUCTION CASE.

MAHOMEDAN GIRL THE VICTIM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, May 26.

Two Mahomedans of Kurla, namely Gafoor Kaloo and Azimulla, who are now in the Bandra lock-up, are being tried at the Bandra Resident Magistrate's Court on a charge of having on the evening of 28th March kidnapped a Mahomedan girl named Jaitunbi, aged 13, from the lawful guardianship of her mother, Sardarbi Hyatbeg, of Kurla.

From the prosecution case, it would appear that the mother of the girl (the complainant) used to live at Kurla, with her minor daughter. The first accused Gafoor was her boarder. On the 28th March at about 6 p.m., it is alleged the girl had gone to the outhouse for an unavoidable purpose. Here she was met by Gafoor who proposed he would take her to her grandmother, but the girl said she would go and asked her mother's permission, but Gafoor would not allow her to do so, and as he was resorting to force to take her away she screamed but he closed her mouth with his hand and showed her a knife which frightened her. At night she was taken through lonely ways to an isolated hut at Parel where it is alleged he attempted to outrage her, but she resisted. Azimulla, who at first had conspired with Gafoor in the abduction went the next day to the hut and tried to persuade Gafoor to free the girl and restore her to her mother, but Gafoor, it is alleged, assaulted Azimulla and also locked him up in the room.

The police having got scent of the crime arrested the two men.

The Magistrate has expressed his intention to commit the case to the sessions. Mr. Rustom Sohrab Balsara is conducting the prosecution.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

EUROPEAN PLAYERS' ARROGANCE.

CALCUTTA, May 26.

Saturday's incidents in connection with the first division League matches came up for discussion yesterday at a special meeting of the I. F. A. Dalhousie vs. Mohan Bagan was abandoned on Saturday about three minutes, before the time with Mohan Bagan leading by 2 goals owing to a Dalhousi member having had invaded the field of play and made demonstrations against the referee in the match. Howee had kicked opposing Indian player and was ordered off the field and he was cautioned for having had taken up at one time rather a defiant attitude against the referee.

In the East Bengal vs. Rangers the same afternoon for abusing him the referee Mr. Bennett turned out Joachim of the Rangers. In a meeting held yesterday Mohan Bagan were awarded full points for the unfinished match while censures were passed on the two Dalhousie players. Joachim of the Rangers was suspended for one month.

THE DERBY.

VAINQUEUR SCRATCHED.

LONDON, May 26.

Vainqueur has been scratched from Derby at 3/55 on Monday evening.—Reuter's Special.

ALTERATIONS IN PROBABLES

LONDON, May 25.

The following are the alterations in the Derby probables:—Constantius (Jockey not decided), My Crackers (Smirke) The Virginian (H. Beacley), Solitary (?) (Jockey not decided- Omit Aske, Ayaz, Cojah, Vainqueur and Grandpre.

Betting:—9/1 Conquistador (offered and 10/1 taken and wanted) 18/1 Runnymede, 33/1 Pons Asinorum and Bucellas, 40-1 Warminister, 45/1 Vicot, 50/1 Sparus (taken and offered). Others as telegraphed earlier.—Reuter.

LATEST ALTERATIONS.

LONDON, May 26.

Following are the alterations in the Derby probables:

My Crackers (Thwaites).
Priory Park (Jockey not decided).
Constantius (Archibald).
Sunderland (Smirke).
The Sirdar (Esling)
Pons Asinorum (Burns).
Sparus (Pryor).
Omit: Flying World, Foxlaw, Motley and Marksman.—Reuter's Special.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, May 25.

Following is the latest betting on Derby:—Five to one Cross Bow, eleven to two Manna, hundred to nine Conquistador, hundred to eight Solario, hundred to seven Ptolemy, eighteen to one St. Becan, twenty to one Runnymede and Zionist (taken and offered), twenty-five to one Dignity, thirty-three to one Bucellas (offered), thirty-three to one Pons Asinorum (offered and forty to one taken), forty to one Vicot, forty-five to one Warminster and Sunderland, fifty to one Prior Park, sixty-six to one Sparus (taken and offered).—(R. S. S.).

Following horses were scratched from the Derby at nine to-day: Oak Ridge, Field Argent and El Carique.—(R. S. S.).

THE OAKS.

LONDON, May 25.

Following are probable runners in the Oaks with their jockeys:—Miss Gadabout (J. Brennan), Saucy Sue (Frank Bullock), Palma Bay (Weston), Riding Light (Donoghue), Blue Fairy (Jellis), Piazza (Jockey not announced), Seradelia (McLachlan Junior), Brise Bise (Carslake). Applause (Wragg), Sea Spray II (O'Neill), Swastika (Elliott), Vera (Jockey not announced). By Law or Door Stop (Beary), Blairtoi (Walsh), Harry Back (R. Jones). —(R. S. S.).

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, May 25.

At Westward Ho in the Amateur Golf Championship, J. Cruickshank, Buinos Aires, beat Sir Ernest Holderness (holder) by one hole in the second round.—(R. S. S.).

Further second round surprise was the defeat of Wethered by Doug[redacted] St. Georges, by two and one.—

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, May 25.

Vienna.—The Davis Cup tie between Austria and India in the second round will be played here on June 5, 6, and 7.—Reuter.

COMMING BISLEY SHOOTING.

LONDON, May 25.

Lord Cheylesmore in a speech at a meeting of the National Rifle Association indicated that Bisley would be again imperial. There was every reason to hope that there would be a large attendance of overseas competitors including a team of cadets from Canada. It was proposed to institute a minor Kolapore match between teams of four for the benefit of smaller Colonies and dependencies. There had been satisfactory increase in the entries of home units for the Imperial Challenge Shields. He regretted that the Prince of Wales's appeal for hundred thousand sterling for the funds of the Association had hitherto only resulted in the receipt of £16,727. Lord Derby having retired from the Council of the Association, Lord Jellico had consented to be nominated to the vacancy.—Reuter.

COUNTY MATCHES.

LONDON, May 25.

Following are the closing scores in the county matches that began on Saturday:—

Middlesex vs. Warwickshire.—Middlesex 230 and 176. Warwickshire twoonethree (Calthorpe 84, Wyatt 52. Durston six for 38).

Essex vs. Surrey.—Surrey 431 for eight and declared. Essex 333 for seven (Freeman 125).

Yorkshire vs. Kent at Leeds.—(Began today). Yorkshire 39 for nil. Rain stopped further play.

Worcestershire vs. Gloucestershire.—Gloucester 160 and twenty-six for nil Worcestershire 191 (Pearson 53, Jewell 74).

Derbyshire vs. Somerset.—Somerset 211, Derby 40 for two.—Reuter.

Hampshire vs. Lancashire:—Lancashire 134 and 140 for 9 (Makepeace 74). Hampshire 62.

Notts vs. Leicestershire:—(Began to-day at Nottingham).

Notts 202 (Payton 66 Shipman 6 for 49). Leicester 35 for 3.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

FRIDAY, May 29.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting 1 p.m. (B. T.).

S. S. "Razmak" with English mails due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 30.

S S. Razmak" leaves with English mails at 1 p.m.

POONA.

Wednesday, May 27 Mr. V. J. Patel on the "Satara Conference" under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar at 9-30 p.m.

Saturday, May 30 Prof. R. D. Karve on "Birth Control" under the presidentship of Mr. B. S. Kamat at 6-30 p.m.

Sunday, May 31 Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas on "Social Legislation" under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

Tuesday, June 2 Municipal meeting for the consideration of Chief Officer Mr. S. R. Bhagwat's resignation and budget 5-30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 3 Unveiling of Shivaji's oil painting in the municipal hall at the hands of Mr. N. C. Kelkar at 6 p.m.

AGARI CONFERENCE.

A Conference of the Agari community met at Shzhabaj in the Colaba District on the 16th and 19th instant and passed several resolutions on social questions and Social Board elections. It was attended by about 2,000 persons.

MR. J. M. SEN GUPTA'S DONATION TO BENGAL CLUB.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Bar-at-Law, who was entertained at the Bengal Club, Parel on the eve of his departure from Bombay, presented a cheque for Rs. 100 as his donation to that institutiton.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

A select programme of Indian Music by Mr. Karsandas will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 7 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) call sign 2 F. V. wave length 387 Meters. 1. Rag Hamir, Tal Trital. 2. Rag Deshi, Tal Japtal. 3. Rag Pilloo, Tal Punjabi. 4. Rag Wageshari, Tal Acka.

"AGAKHAN'S BIRTHDAY."...

In our report of H. H. the Agakhan's birthday celebration Mr. Hosseinbhoy A. Lalljee was stated to be among those who were present on the occasion. We are given to understand that Mr. Hosseinbhoy left for Mahableshwar on Friday last and was not in Bombay on the day.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Maloja" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Hakata Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Friday, the 29th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 25th May, 1925 to 6 a.m. of 26th idem.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 102.
Small-pox attacks 4 deaths 2.
Plague attack 1 death nil.
Total Mortality this day last year 99.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

The Seva Sadan Society offers three scholarships, of Rs. 17 per month each to deserving lady students wishing to prosecute collegiate or post graduate studies. Applications should reach on or before the 15th June, 1925, and full information can be had from the Secretary, Seva Sadan Gamdevi, Bombay.

PROTEST AGAINST KHOTI SYSTEM.

Under the auspices of Vaishya Shikshan Mandal a largely attended public meeting of cultivators in the Ratnagiri District was held on 24th May at Nana Shankershets Temple, Tardeo Road, when Mr. R. S. Aswale, a member of Bombay Municipal Corporation presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. Gangan, S. K. Bole, N. D. Kadam, Adivarekar, Lad and Shinde for the entire abolition of the Khoti system. A resolution urging Government to abolish the Khoti system was passed.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM KAMGAR BHAGINI SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Association of the Currimbhoy Institute a meeting of the women workers of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mills will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m. in the Central Hall of the Institute, Mrs. Manoramabai Malankar will preside and Mrs. Saraswatibai Agashe will speak on "the moral of King Harischandra's life to every householder."

THE PRARTHANA SAMAJ NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The report for the year ending March 1925 of the above schools shows that the Prarthana Samaj of Bombay has been conducting since 1899 as many as seven night schools giving instruction to nearly two hundred boys. The boys are drawn mainly from poor classes of various communities, 45 belonging to the "untouchable" class and 10 being Mahommedans. Touchables and untouchables however sit on the same bench. The annual income is about Rs. 2,000 depending mainly on public donations. But the expenditure is about Rs. 265 more. The Hony. Secretary appeals for funds which, considering the good work done by these schools, we hope will be forthcoming.

FIREMAN BOUND OVER.

Haji Abdi, a fireman on board a steamer was sentenced by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 for one year for the theft of a Russian half sovereign valued at Rs. 269-8-0.

Essakal Haji, a Hay pilgrim staying at Carnac Road Musfarkhana, stated that on Monday at 4 p.m. he was having a bath at the watertap. He left the bag containing the coins on the pavement nearby. The accused came up and picked up the bag. Essakal saw the accused caught him red-handed. The accused tried to pass on the bag to a boy but the appearance of a police constable on the scene frustrated all his attempts.

OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED.

A piece of smart work on the part of Deputy Inspector Rahn was responsible for bringing an old offender to book. J. Michael, an Indian Christian (30) was going in a tram-car along the Customs House Road. He had a bundle of clothes on his lap. Mr. Rahn who was also in the same tram questioned Michael as to the contents of the bundle. As he was not able to give a satisfactory answer, Mr. Rahn put him under arrest. Further investigations showed that the clothes belonged to Joseph Augustine, a butler in the service of Mr. J. Ghosal, Commissioner of Excise. J. Michael was for some time working as a driver. The clothes were stolen some four months back.

Placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla on a charge of theft the accused pleaded guilty. In view of five previous convictions of the accused he was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1925.

BLACKETTIAN APOLOGISTS.

With the growing realisation of the full effects of the vicious financial policy under the present regime, it appears that great efforts are being made to mislead the public and to lull them into a feeling that everything is going on as it should be except for the inevitable consequences of world-disturbances and that at the helm of affairs is a man of unrivalled capacity whose only aim is the good of this country. We have on previous occasions indicated how far the real interests of India are being sacrificed to the clamorous and powerful interests across the waters in financial policy, and how this conspiracy to use all the strength that can be derived from Indian exports for sustaining the exchange of the United Kingdom with the outside world and for bolstering up the industries of England, has been helped by the fact that the Finance Member has taken occasion to spend a few months for consulting his British mentors as to what to do next. Left to himself there is no doubt as to what the Finance Member would want to do. His intentions, which were outlined in his last budget speech, have been carefully expanded in an interview, which he has given to the "Financial Times" of London, and it is a pity that an attempt is being made to create a murky atmosphere in which it is asserted that the right view is the view which in a narrow partisan spirit has been put forward by the Finance Member, and every dissentient voice is characterised as either the result of a political machination or the instigation of some vested interest. It was Sir Basil Blackett, who signalised his advent to this country by presaging ruin if the additional salt duty was not agreed upon. Foiled in his attempts to secure additional taxation in a decent manner, he took a dive in deep waters and secured a surplus budget through high exchange. He at the same time hit the industry of India that for a time had given some reason for anxiety to those abroad who have learnt to regard by long enjoyment the Indian market as their birth-right and monopoly. Knowing fully that he was creating conditions which would necessitate additional taxation, he foisted on this country, in the teeth of non-official opposition, the Taxation Inquiry Committee. In spite of urgent and serious representations from every quarter and of the overwhelming opinion of the Assembly itself that the excise duty should go in the first surplus budget with which he dealt, he could not show the consideration to India's pioneer industry of even mentioning in the budget speech that the removal of the excise duty had some kind of a moral claim on his thoughts. India had a period of manipulation, when by the control of the Imperial Bank of India and, through it, the large vicarious influences over the Exchange Banks, the Finance Member has been rigging up the exchange and steadily taking it higher from s. 1/3 to 1/6. If he had his way, he would take it to 2 shillings, an obsolete ratio which he is most reluctant to remove from the statute book.

The financial apologists,—amongst which we are sorry to give the leading place to our morning contemporary, which generally sees right in what the Government do and always wrong in what the leaders of the people have to say,—are caught in their own contradictions. The opinion of the Banking circles as voiced in our contemporary is of men who are afraid to come out with their name in the open and who claim to show that the present state of India's exchanges is the normal and inevitable consequences of an excess of exports. Having mentioned this half-truth, they shrink from the conclusion, namely, that a country, which has a balanced budget and favourable balance of trade, and which, therefore, for the time being is in the position of a creditor country, ought to have plenty of money, and yet India has passed through the worst period of financial stringency ever experienced in the memory of living men during the last two years. In spite of the Bank rate being nominally lower than last year, the conditions have been on the whole much worse, and vast sections of the community of small traders, small industrialists and others have been practically wiped out. If they are not shouting from the house-tops, it is because they are still suffering from the old idea that any loud noise will still further damage their credit and cramp their resources. As a result of the favourable balance of trade we are told that India is taking a lot of gold. The gold absorbing capacity of India is regarded as very great, and it is generally spoken of with apprehension in British monetary circles. There is no doubt that a lot of gold has come, but this has not assisted in increasing the currency in the hands of the people. From the currency point of view, instead of gold they could have imported diamonds or iron or any other thing. The financing of the gold itself has become a problem which has broken the back of many a large speculator and has absorbed the lending resources of the Banks whose advances would have otherwise gone to feed trade. That Bombay is passing through a protracted but nonetheless most serious crisis, is undeniable and to find the Government of India, led by a man who claims to know all things, in a position either of nervous inactivity or of peevish and obstinate resistance to simple public demands, is something of a misfortune. In the meanwhile we are being told that a commission will be appointed. When it will be appointed is not known, but what is known with certainty is that it will be packed with representatives of interests which are at present profiting from India's backwardness and weakness. A commission, composed of a majority of foreigners representing foreign interests, will sit at leisure and frame a report according to the situation, that arises hereafter, and its opinion the Government may or may not accept. In the meanwhile this country must wait and allow the craft of trade, industry and of the economical well-being of many classes of the community to be guided by the feeble hand of a Treasury official of sound training and inveterate eccentricities. On which rock the craft is going to break, it is not for us to say. We do not desire to indulge in gloomy prophecies but the drift illustrates to our mind the weakness of the constitution, in which real Indian opinion has no chance of being weighed and acted upon by the authorities. The Government of India have had in our opinion ample warnings of the disasters which have now overtaken the community. If with the vaunting of superior knowledge they decline to act, they will reap the harvest of attenuated revenues and diminished glory.

In the meanwhile it is monstrous that the very direct effect of a deliberate policy of high exchange on the textile industry, which is the mainstay of Bombay, should be either denied or belittled. It is as clear as daylight that a high exchange gives a direct subsidy to India's competitors and that the persistence in that policy is clearly dictated in the interests of the Lancashire cotton industry, which is complaining of bad conditions. What Lancashire proposes India cannot dispose. It is further clear to us that those, who claim to guide the mill industry, to control it and to bring it to fruition and prosperity, have failed in their stewardship by shrinking from pointing out to Government in clear terms the consequences of their imbecile excursion into manipulated finance. The savings of the people of India are invested in industries and these savings will be wiped out if the present conditions continue without immediate remedial action. It will be little consolation then, that after own transition things will find their own level and that there will be a new settlement at a new price after a short period of disturbance. What will happen is that the period of disturbance will mean the destruction of the accumulated wealth of this country invested in industries and the writing down of a large bulk of it to meet adventitious losses inflicted on them by extraneous causes. The ultimate settling down on the new basis of the now favoured ratio, 1—6, will be that there will be no new mills in India and many of the old mills will pass at a liquidation value into the hands of alien-syndicates; that the penetration made by Bombay factories into the various markets of India and on the Arabian sea-board will recede and give place of vantage to Lancashire wherever it can take it, to Japan wherever it wants to go. This is a condition which cannot be contemplated with equanimity by any well-wisher of the industry, by any man of the middle-class who realises that the scope of employment of that class depends in a very large measure on the well-being of industry. We are afraid that the attempt to throw dust into the eyes of the masses of this country by telling them that the officials are clever, that the times are bad and the world conditions are much worse, will only bring in its wake terrible reactions of impoverishment and popular discontent when the full effects of the ruinous exchange policy pursued by the present Finance Member are realised.

NATIONALISM AND INDIAN STATES.

Recently the system of Indian States has been revealed in a singularly unfavourable light owing to a series of events which have focussed public attention on the moral decadence, the political irresponsibility and the reckless extravagance that obtain in them. The exploits of Mr. "A" or the mysterious exposures of Mr. B, the self-imposed exile in foreign lands of one Prince or the costly joy-rides of another, have all shown how totally at variance with realities is the feudal notion of monarchy to which even some of our foremost nationalist leaders are wedded. Nor is the ante diluvian condition of the Indian States a problem outside the sphere of Indian Nationalists. On the one hand, the new spirit is permeating the political atmosphere of these States whose subjects are feeling the impulse which is affecting the rest of India; and on the other, the States are in a real sense acting as brakes upon the wheels of national progress and threaten to become oases of reaction in a self-governing India. It was, therefore, a reasoned and modest plea for reform which Mr. Kamat made in his presidential address to the Deccan States Subjects' Conference. In this Presidency, the issues affecting the States that have recently arisen concern not the status of the Princes as at Nabha but the rights of their subjects. At Sangli during the last session of this Conference and at Bhor where public meetings were prohibited by a law, elementary civic rights have been assailed and it is proper that Mr. Kamat should insist on these fundamental liberties being granted along with representative institutions. Like the capitalists who shun "outsiders" in a trade-union, the Princes ban agitation by outsiders; in both cases, the explanation of the intervention of outsiders is the same and it lies much deeper than any cleverness in stirring up discontent they may possess. If the aid of outsiders is needed in organising a protest or carrying on a campaign, it reflects no credit on a system which fails to foster a spirit of independence and popular initiative; and if there are no grievances to be exploited, what could these dreaded persons exploit? Such agitators can simply enlighten those who suffer oppression but are denied the constitutional channels of ventilating their grievances; they cannot surely by themselves create a hallucination of grievances. The mere fact that, as Mr. Kamat said, such agitation is tolerated in British India shows that the standards of many of these States are supra-constitutional and their prestige-ridden susceptibilities absurdly sensitive.

Much more important, however, is the question raised by Mr. Kamat regarding the attitude and policy of the Paramount Power on the vital issue of representative government within the States. The obsolete treaties and 'Sanads' insist on the imperative need of the loyalty of the Princes towards the British Government in return for which their status, dignities and privileges are to be safeguarded while flagrant cases of misrule make them liable for dethronement. What the subjects of the States demand, however, is not merely good government but self-government. Indeed, it is doubtful if with human nature as it is we are not placing too heavy a strain on it when accepting the romantic conception of kingship we hope for good government on a basis of personal rule. We may be willing to entrust a State to a Ramchandra or an Asoka but how often in ten centuries would he emerge? What guarantee is there in the system of absolute monarchy that the caprice of the ruler will be usually beneficial to his people? On the contrary, the tragedy of unrestrained power is writ large in the waste, the court intrigues and the countless iniquities of many a kingdom. The democrat does not contend that the mass of citizens are abler than kings or aristocrats, but he does realise that their votes will enable them to protect their rights in a more effective manner than by depending on the pleasure of the powers-that-be. What is the British Government's attitude to such a legitimate and modest aspiration of the subjects of the States to participate in the governance of their own affairs? The Paramount Power, it is obvious, wants to have things both ways. It does nothing to disturb the medieval complacence of the chiefs by using its own supreme power and the influence of the Political Agents and Residents to make them introduce the rudiments of popular government in the States and then prides itself on the contrast between its own semi-modern polity and the anachronistic character of the States. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report is cited by Mr. Kamat to show that the authors of the Reform scheme adopted what may be called an "open door policy" as regards the evolution of democracy within the Indian States. To be more precise, viewing India as a federation in the making in which the States because of their common interests would be united with British India, but unwilling to force democratic principles on the Princes, the framers of the scheme maintained an attitude of neutrality; they only hoped that constitutional development in British India would gradually but profoundly affect the peoples of the States. In this they were not wrong. What they as well as Mr. Kamat overlook, however, is the tendency of the Paramount Power to utilise the Indian States as useful counter-weights against the democratic nationalism which faces it and to fall back upon them as the last refuge of autocracy. Indian States are pawns in an imperial game and their subjects should therefore, expect no assistance from the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy in their peaceful and righteous struggle for political emancipation. It is an illuminating political truth recorded in "Alice in Wonderland" that when the bone is taken from the dog, what remains is the dog's temper; when no one will or can help the subjects of Indian States, they have to help themselves counting on the sympathy and support of their compatriots in British India.

Notes of the Day.

Brahmin-Phobia.

Mr. Bagde, who presided over the stormy Non-Brahmin Conference at Nagpur, evidently belongs to the category of the journalist-candidate who told Morley that his supreme qualification for the post was a special aptitude for invectives. Mr. Bagde, too, believes that the efficacy of a propaganda varies in direct ratio to the number and virulence of abusive epithets since his speech did not lack in adjectival superabundance. He compared the Brahmin to bugs, dogs, plague-rats, and the Brahmin's words to the screechings of owls. His Brahmin-phobia went beyond not merely decency—as when he attacked a national hero like Tilak—but reason as well; he attributed the independence of China and Japan to the absence of the Brahmin—the Mongolians being Non-Brahmins—and triumphantly asked why if the Brahmin is so superior as all that, Gandhi was not born among them. That, we admit, is an unanswerable query, for Mr. Bagde no more than the Brahmin is aware of the mysterious laws which regulate the appearance of human beings. But if the Brahmin is doomed to eternal tortures because of this grave lapse, the non-Brahmin whose claims rest on their production of Gandhi should at least realise that it is not a high type of mind which cannot advocate a cause without indicting a whole community and that the quality of a movement does not depend upon the quantity of abuse to which its followers resort. Even apart from all its elegant phraseology, Mr. Bagde in his excited petulence should have remembered that the levelling down of the Brahmin is not exactly synonymous with the levelling up of the non-Brahmin. The Brahmin, after all, is himself the product of an undemocratic caste-system and has not been born with a double dose of the original sin but behaves precisely as any human being in the same status and with similar traditions would do; in fact, the reluctance of the Non-Brahmin to include the "untouchables" within their fold shows how caste-monopolies influence even those who profess to fight them. Unlike many sane Non-Brahmin leaders, Mr. Bagde has only succeeded in bringing a good cause into ridicule by his absurd innuendoes and vitriolic rhetoric.

A Wrong Step.

Major Ormsby Gore's reply to Sir Robert Hamilton regarding the reservation of areas in the Kenya Lowlands for Indians shows that the Government of India have not yet abandoned the proposal of deputing an official to investigate them despite the timely protest raised against it by Mr. Sastri and Mr. Andrews' able Memorandum. The objections to such acceptance of a slice of territory are two-fold. It would mean a virtual acquiescence in the unjust exclusion of Indians from the Highlands for which the concession of exclusive reservation of areas in the Lowlands for Indians was a mean bribe offered by the White Paper. What Indians wanted was not territorial monopolies or forcible appropriation of land but equal right of purchase, sale and transfer for land. Moreover such usurpation would mean a definite expropriation of the Natives of Kenya, the real owners of Kenya, from large tracts and would break the link that binds the Indians and the Natives to-day in their common struggle against White Imperialism. In spite of its temptations, therefore, both the public here and Indians in Kenya should resist a proposal which amounts to a surrender no less than to a menace.

POLITICAL NOTES

A COMMON PROGRAMME.

(BY K. NATARAJAN.)

The presidential address of Mr. C. Das at Faridpur was a pronouncement of first-rate importance. Mr. Das declared in clear and unambiguous language that violent methods were utterly unsuited to the Indian temperament and that India's highest destiny lay in and through the British Commonwealth. He did not ask for immediate and complete self-government but only some real transfer of responsibility to the people's representatives accompanied by some unmistakable indication of a "change of heart" on the part of the British Government.

Birkenhead's Response to Das.

One would have thought that British statesmen, if they were sincerely anxious to arrive at a friendly settlement of the Indian constitutional problem, would have welcomed the speech of the distinguished leader of the Swaraj Party. But there has been no sign of any appreciation of it on their part. Not only that but Lord Birkenhead who some days ago spoke in such a way as to rouse a suspicion in the mind of Mr. Das' friends and supporters, that their leader was carrying on some surreptitious negotiations with the Secretary of State for India, now turns round and declares in his speech at Glasgow that the Europeans in the Indian Civil Service are necessary so long as India depends for her defence on the British Army. No party in India, he says, offers to do without the British Army. It follows, in his view, that they should agree to have Europeans to the extent of fifty per cent. in the Service. These European members must have European doctors to attend on them and there must be a certain proportion of White men in the Medical Service also. The safety of the families of European members of the Civil and Medical Services, must be safeguarded by a large proportion of Europeans in the Police. The spiritual needs of the Europeans in all the services should be provided for by a number of Chaplains who must not be guilty of the crime of colour. And so on.

Not a Bonafide Demand.

I am strongly of opinion that it is not for us, Indians, to produce a scheme of constitutional reform until we are put in a position to do so by being placed in responsible positions in the Central Government. The precedents of South Africa, Canada and Australia are not appropriate to our case. The demand that Indians should produce a scheme is not a *bona fide* demand. It is intended to side-track our demands for political advancement by involving us in controversies regarding details which can be easily settled and can only be settled when the main principle is conceded. With great respect to Dr. Besant and her eminent friends and fellow-workers, I am constrained to say that the most admirable draft Bill which she has produced, is an unfortunate distraction at the present stage of Indian politics. I have no doubt in my mind that the asseveration of Dr. Besant and the Liberals that they are content to leave the Army alone for the time being, has given Lord Birkenhead the text for his Glasgow speech.

Unfair Advantage.

That Lord Birkenhead has taken unfair advantage of the declaration of the Liberals, goes without saying. If India has to rely to-day on the British Army, it is entirely due to the British Government which has persistently opposed proposals to Indianise the Army. Your refuse Indians the opportunity of looking after their own defence, you impose a costly British Army upon them to serve your own interests, and then say, that as you depend on our Army you should support with it a number of civilians also. We must now give the first place to the Indianising of the Army. We must use all our constitutional powers to that end. We must create a strong public opinion in the country in support of our demand. It is surprising that although it is more than a week since Lord Birkenhead made his speech, not a single Indian leader has come forward to traverse his preposterous proposition; not a single public meeting has been held to protest against it. Here is a question which affects all Indian communities equally; it is one on which Mahomedans and Hindus can and should heartily co-operate. We are casting about for a programme upon which all parties can unite. Lord Birkenhead has given us one of the best possible. Why not unite and concentrate upon it as a first step?

THE SEEKER.

Poverty asked: "Will it cost too much?"
Mammon asked, "Will it pay?"
And Scholarship: "Is the measure wise
And are you sure of the way?"
Statesmanship: "Can we find the time
To finish it ere the night?"
But when the Seeker had heard them all,
He only asked: "Is it right?"
Poverty said: "I cannot help,
For my pockets are not filled";
Mammon said: "That land must wait
Till my own lands are tilled";
Scholarship: "If I lend a hand,
Too much, I fear, I shall miss";
And Statesmanship: "There are other things
Of as large import as this."
But the Seeker poor and of little power,
All untried and untaught,
Bearing only the knowledge dear,
Dauntless and fearing naught,
Turned his face to a rugged path,
Far from the world's delight,
And only said: "Come death, come day,
Profit or loss, I fight!"

Marguerite Ogden Bigelow

("Co-Partnership," May 1925.)

"MAKE EXISTING SCHEME A SUCCESS."

PROGRESS DEPENDENT ON WILLINGNESS

BIRKENHEAD FLOGS THE DEAD HORSE AGAIN.

INDIA NOT A "LOST DOMINION."

LONDON, May 26.

Speaking at the annual Assam Dinner, Lord Birkenhead said that at present he was engaged in a series of conferences with Lord Reading, a most distinguished man of whom nobody should forget that he went to India at a very perilous moment when a memorable experiment was attempted and applied to a civilisation which was strange to many of its conceptions. It was not perhaps a moment when it could be expected to be accepted patiently and sympathetically by those to whom it had been offered. Following the Armistice there was in the minds of men certain unrest. Lord Reading, when he sailed for India to assume his responsibilities, found himself charged with the task of administering a system to a population which had almost, before it was aware of the terms, made up its mind on the impossibility of its success. Lord Reading walked warily and discreetly and neglected nothing of the substance and in the eyes of all well-intentioned men in India, his single-heartedness and devotion to the people of India and Britain were well-matched and equipoised.

Lord Birkenhead said the gathering would not expect, while his discussions with Lord Reading were proceeding daily, that he would make a statement as to their course or probable conclusions, though there were people in India who were impatient and whose tone towards Britain was not too friendly. They failed to observe that some elements of no dynamic but static trouble with India were no less acute than a decade ago. The British had not shrunk from the problem. There had never been a single moment when the State-craft of India had not been at their disposal.

Difficulties were still there and there was grave anxiety in the relations between India and Britain—difficulties which had been described as fundamental.

INDIANS MUST PROVE THEIR SINCERITY.

The old source from which, invasion had spread throughout India was from the North-West Frontier. Whatever the arguments or persuasive insistence, were, we are entitled to say that the moment had come when we should divorce ourselves from the protection of India? Were our critics prepared to assume responsibilities which they invited us to abdicate. He could not entertain such a desire. His deep and sincere purpose was to heal those difficulties and preserve the spirit and hope to retain contact with facts, but the people of India must prove their sincerity by their willingness to work the present constitution, however controversial the constitution was.

It was fair criticism to say that the Reform Scheme had not broken down in great part of India. Its practical execution was admitted to be a possible attainment without failure and with a reasonable degree of success and his appeal was to those representing, voters small though they be. India was at present on the road of reform which would be accelerated on the basis of a sincere general desire to make the existing scheme a success.

BRITISH HOLD ON INDIA.

His discussions with Lord Reading had equipped him with much knowledge and until a statement at the conclusion of those discussions could be properly made in Parliament he could say nothing; but he could at least claim on every question a symptom of greater reasonableness. There was no indication not giving ground for belief that the situation was becoming less charged with anxiety. The ancient partnership between the two peoples could still contrive between themselves to discover sufficient State-craft to defy, the predictions that those virile administrative gifts of Britain had perished or that we were admitting the existence of a lost dominion.—Reuter.

READING-BIRKENHEAD CONSULTATIONS.

LORD WINTERTON UNABLE TO ANTICIPATE OUTCOME.

LONDON, May 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. Trevelyan asked whether consultations with Lord Reading had resulted in any conclusion with regard to the provincial contributions and when Lord Birkenhead expected to be in a position to state his decisions with regard to Cabinet responsibility and extension of franchise recommended in both the majority and minority reports of the Muddiman Committee.

Lord Winterton in reply reiterated that Lord Birkenhead hoped to make a full statement in the course of the next few weeks. He was unable to anticipate what Lord Birkenhead would say.—Reuter.

RIOTS AT MARTINIQUE.

LONDON, May 25.

Paris.—A number of persons were killed, including three Conseillers Generaux, and several wounded in the riots at Martinique in connection with the municipal elections. The rioters attacked the police.—Reuter.

TRAP FOR KENYA INDIANS.

RESERVATION OF LOWLANDS

COLONIAL OFFICE IGNORANCE

LONDON, May 25.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Robert Hamilton, Capt. Ormsby-Gore said that in accordance with the decision announced in the White Paper issued in July 1923, areas had been reserved in the lowlands of Kenya with a view to ascertaining Indian's demand for agricultural land. The matter awaited examination by representatives of local Indian interests and of the Government of India or both. He was not aware that the Government of India had taken any action in the matter.—Reuter.

GENEVA PROTOCOL AND INDIA.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, May 25.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Lansbury, Lord Winterton said the Imperial Government had consulted the Government of India about the Geneva protocol and had received its reply. Lord Birkenhead saw no reason for taking any action with regard to asking the Government of India to submit the Protocol to the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Lansbury's friends in the Assembly had every right to discuss the matter if they wished

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

Mr. Lansbury further asked whether besides the thirteen or fourteen millions sterling balance of Indian moneys in the hands of the Secretary of State it was necessary to retain the present sum of about sixty million sterling of Indian moneys in England for the Gold Standard and paper currency reseres and if Lord Winterton would consider whether these reserves could now be kept in the Imperial Bank of India.

Lord Winterton in reply pointed out that the balance and reserves mentioned were held for different purposes. Apart from working the balance these funds were invested in securities not represented by moneys on the deposit. He saw no reason for any change in the present arrangements for the custody of the securities concerned. The issues of financial policy raised by the question would doubtless be reviewed by the Currency Committee which it was intended to appoint when the conditions set forth in his replies in the Commons on 29th April and 18th May were fulfilled.

Replying to Mr. Campbell. Lord Winterton stated that in 1922 the total area under poppy cultivation in British India and Indian States respectively was 141,000 and 64,000 acres compared with 116,000 and 57,000 respectively in 1920. The figures for 1923-24 were not available. Opium exported from India in 1924 under direct sales agreements between the Government of India and the Government of the importing country and opium auctioned in Calcutta and exported on the the League of Nations import certificate from the Government of the importing country was valued at Rs. 28,877,000 in 1924 compared with Rs. 34,412,000 in 1923 while 71,200 pounds weight of opium was exported to Britain in 1924 for medical and scientific purposes at twenty-seven pence unit of one per cent. morphine content.—Reuter.

SUBORDINATE CIVILIAN OFFICERS.

LONDON, May 25.

In the House of Commons replying to Major Hore-Belisha Lord Winterton said he was not aware if any all-round increase of pay of subordinate civilian officers employed under the Government of India was being considered or whether any passage concessions on the lines of those recently granted to Superior Civil Service Officers should be extended to such officers.—Reuter.

INDIA AND SINGAPORE.

LONDON, May 25.

Replying to Mr. Lansbury Lord Winterton said he had nothing to add to his replies in the House of Commons on the 18th May with regard to asking the Government of India to give the Legislative Assembly an opportunity of expressing its views on the Singapore base and emphasised that these matters were best left to the Assembly itself.—(R. S. S.).

"KNOW YOUR EMPIRE."

LONDON, May 25.

An eloquent appeal to encourage the sentiment of Empire whose bonds were "light as air yet strong as iron" was uttered by Mr. Baldwin in broadcasting the Empire Day message to-day. He suggested that we must give the word EMPIRE a new meaning or substitute for it the title of Commonwealth of British Nations. He declared, "We cannot be merely passive admirers of the Empire's achievement and promise". He deprecated belittlement of the material side of partnership and said that on the other hand all members of the family ought to assist freely and ungrudgingly for the good of all. He was of opinion that the ambition of everyone should be to pay at least one visit to Britain oversea and modify the phrase "Know Thyself" into "Know Your Empire."—Reuter.

KURDISH REVOLT.

THREE DEATH SENTENCES

ALLEGED BRITISH PECUNIARY AID TO REBELS.

LONDON, May 25.

The Angora Tribunal of Independence has sentenced to death ex-Senator Abdul Kadr, his son Seid Mohmed and his Secretary Kior Said, for conspiring to effect the independence of Kurdistan. It transpired in the evidence that a representative of Abdul Kadr who belongs to an influential Kurdish tribe discussed the alleged promise of British pecuniary aid with a pretended British agent who proved to be a Turkish police agent.—Reuter.

KURDS' ATTACK NEAR SULAIMANI DOST.

BAGDAD, May 26.

When recently the Iraq levy and cavalry regiment led by British officers were attacked by Kurdish tribesmen in the neighbourhood of Sulaimani Dost, the column was passing through a steep valley surrounded by high hills where the enemy was able to take shelter in the caves from aeroplanes which promptly arrived to assist the column. The levies stood firm, the only trouble being a stampede among the hired civilian transport when the tribesmen attacked the rear guard.

The decisive stage in the fight was reached when the levies made gallant sword charges forcing the Kurds to retreat from they were heavily attacked by the ships of number one squadron of the Royal Air Force. The tribesmen s ffered severe casualties and withdrew. The aeroplanes were frequently hit by bullets, but, fortunately, escaped serious injury. The cavalry lost ten men killed and eighteen wounded. There were no European casualties.—Reuter's Special.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

FRENCH EVACUATION.

PARIS, May 25.

A message from Rabat reports that the French have evacuated 6 outposts in the mountain district of Trocrirt owing to the difficulty of revictualling due to the daily incursion of the Riffs.—Reuter.

POLAR FLIGHT.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN IN TROUBLE.

OSLOK, May 26.

The "Shipping Gazette" says that the Arctic regions are threatened by storms which would compel Capt. Amundsen to return immediately if he is able to do so.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO SOFIA OUTRAGE.

THREE COMMUNISTS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

SOFIA, May 26.

The Court Martial has sentenced to death three members of the illegal Communist organisations. 20 have been sentenced to imprisonment for periods ranging between 8 and 12 years and two acquitted. Pursuit successfuly continues of the bands of brigands endeavouring to reach the mountains. Some of the bands have been wiped out.—Reuter

NO POISON GAS IN WARFARE.

GERMANY WILLING TO SIGN CONVENTION.

GENEVA, May 26.

A favourable impression was produced last night by the German declaration at the Technical Committee of the Arms Commission to the effect that Germany was prepared to sign an international convention prohibiting the use of poison-gas in warfare.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S FELICITATIONS TO KING GEORGE.

LONDON, May 25.

Paris.—On the occasion of the Empire Day, President Doumergue in a message to King George sent his best wishes for the prosperity of the United Kingdom, Dominions and India and personal happiness of the Queen and the Royal family and recalled the great pleasure or receiving Their Majesties in Paris recently.—(R. S. S).

NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 25.

Constantinople.—Ex-Commissar Farid Bey has been appointed Turkish ambassador in London.—Reuter.

"HUMAN CARGO."

M. L. A.S WIRE TO VICEROY.

WILL M. SHAUKAT ALI GO TO MECCA?

MORADABAD, May 26.

Mr. Mahomed Yakub, M.L.A. of Moradabad has sent the following telegram to the Hon. Sir Mahomed Habib-Ullah, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council:—"Shipping company charging excessive fares from pilgrims. Please intervene. Have moderate fares fixed. Reply."

He has also sent another telegram to Maulana Shaukat Ali at Bombay which runs as follows:—"Communicate pilgrims difficulties. How can Assembly members help at Bombay. Your going to Mecca this year highly desirable."

Mr. Mahomed Yakub is of oponion that Maulana Shaukat Ali and some responsible office-bearers of Jamiatul Ulema should proceed to Mecca with the pilgrims this year. He thinks that Sultan Ibn Saud has taken a great responsibility upon himself by inviting pilgrims and guaranteeing their safety. In his opinion the future prospects of Ibn Saud's supremacy in the Hedjaz greatly depend upon the success of this adventure.—A.P.

S. S. "JEHANGIR" LEAVES KARACHI.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HAJIS' COMFORTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 25.

The first pilgrim ship S. S. "Jehangir" left Karachi on 24th May with 1155 pilgrims including 255 from Karachi. Moulvi Qamar Ahmad Sahib representing the Central Khilafat Committee travelled by the same steamer for serving pilgrims who appeared all very comfortable and expressed gratitude towards Moulana Shaukat Ali and his Khilafat workers. The steamer authorities were courteous and properly attended to the needs of the pilgrims. Inspite of some pro-Government agents dissuading the people at Karachi Railway Station not to proceed on Haj, Muslims from Sind and the Punjab are daily coming and waiting in the Mussafarkhanas and pilgrims camp for the next steamer. The next steamer S.S. "Akbar" will be leaving Karachi about 6th June and it more pilgrims come the steamtr S.S. "Gurjistan" will follow. The fare is Rs. 125 Rs. 75 must be diposited for return journey. Karachi is more convenient and cheaper than Bombay for the Upper India pilgrims. Seths Haji Abdullah Haroon, Haji Abdul Gani, Haji Abdulshakoor and Khilafat and Jamia Islam workers are taking all possible steps for the comfort of the pilgrims here and their departure. Volunteers under Moulvi Mahomed Ishaque of Jamiah Islamia, Haji Abdullah Haroon are always present at the Karachi Railwas Station receiving and guiding pilgrims to the Haji's camp and Mussafarkhanas and Bunder, Seth Aminuddin Memon. Municipal Councillor. and a prominent Khilafatist of Hyderabad (Sind) will accompany the pilgrims from Karachi in the steamer "Akbar" as the representative of the Sind Provincial Khiafat Committee under orders of Moulana Shaukat Ali. Grains and cash donated by Sind Zamindars and other leading men will be despatched to the Hedjaz for the relief of the Arabs through Seth Aminuddin. Anyone from Sind, Punjab, Upper India desiring to send grains and other things as charity for the Hedjaz peoplt is requested to send the same immediately to Sheth Haji Abdullah Haroon, Napier Road, Karachi and they will be safely sent to the Hedjaz.

NO ANNIMAL SACRIFICE.

AT GOVT. TEMPLES IN TRAVANCORE

MADRAS, May 26.

Her Highness the Maharani Regent of Travancore has now issued a general command that no animal sacrifice should be conducted at Government temples in the whole of the State. Her Highness has introduced this measure as an experiment in certain temples of the State and finding that it had the popular support behind it she has issued the present general command making it applicable to all temples in the State.—A.P.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

GOAL OF INDIAN STATES' SUBJECTS.

POONA CITY, May 26.

The conference of the subjects of Native States in the Deccan has dispersed after passing a number of important resolutions. One of these called upon the rulers of these states to declare responsible Government as the goal of their policy and to make an early start in that direction.

Disapproval was expressed by the conference with regard to the Government policy of placing Indian States directly under the Government of India. The conference also asked for the removal of restrictions on the liberty of speech and writing and the right of holding public meetings. The movement for the removal of untouchability was also cordially supported by the conference.—A.P.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE

ARBITRATION BOARD SUGGESTED.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY'S WIRE TO VICEROY.

KARACHI, May 25.

The Karachi Municipality have unanimously passed the following resolution in connection with the strike in the North-Western Railway:—

"This Corporation, whilst declining to enter into any controversy about the merits of the case of the strikers or of the railway authorities and considering that the strikers have held over for five weeks whatever be their grievances, view with great concern the present situation, specially the discomfort and starvation of strikers, and urge upon the N.-W. Railway authorities or the Government to constitute immediately an arbitration board to bring an early settlement of this affair".

It was further resolved that a copy of the resolution be wired immediately to the Viceroy and the Railway Board. The Municipality has further decided to give to the evicted strikers temporarily certain vacant barracks on municipal grounds at a nominal rent of a rupee per mensem.—A. P.

CONCILIATION BOARD.

RECOGNISED UNION'S VIEW.

LAHORE, May 25.

Mr. Thorpe, General Secretary, the North-Western Railway, Recognised Union, Lahore has sent the following communication to the General Secretary, All-India Railway-men's Union's Federation, Calcutta in reply to the latter's request for a statement of the facts in connection with the strike, and the enquiry whether the Recognised Union agreed to Government's intervention in the matter of appointing a Conciliation Board and in case the Board was appointed whom did the Union propose to serve on that Board on behalf of the strikers and what demands did it propose to place before the Board for consideration and under what terms the strikers could resume work:—"The Recognised Union has no sympathy with the cause of the strike having good reason to believe it to be purposely engineered, but has every sympathy with the unfortunate strikers who are being victimised. A few menial staff only of the traffic department are affected and the literate sections of the staff have taken no part whatever in the strike and in many places are totally against it. The recognised body would like to see a Conciliation Board appointed and considers two non-political public men, two strikers elected by the men and if necessary the General Secretary and the President of the Recognised Union would be quite sufficient for the purpose with an equal number of Railway officials. One important demand which the Recognised Union has in mind at present is that some hope of re-employment should be given to the many who have been brought out on strike and then left to shift for themselves without food or financial assistance. While the Recognised Union is ready to help the workmen it does not feel itself called upon to help those who have brought the workmen to this pass".—A. P.

UNLICENSED WIRELESS STATIONS.

GOVT. NOT TO PROCEED WITH BILL

LONDON, May 26.

In view of the fact that the whole position will be explored by a Committee which Government propose to establish in autumn, Mr. Baldwin announced in the House of Commons to-day, that Government had decided not to proceed with the Wireless Bill, which provided that anyone establishing or maintaining a wireless telegraph station without license would be liable to twelve months' imprisonment or fine not exceeding £100 in this session but to introduce a short bill with the single object of re-solving any doubt as to the validity of the existing licences.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE'S TOUR.

LONDON, May 25.

Bloemfontein.—Enthusiasm of the inhabitants set the seal to the success of the Prince of Wales's tour of the Free State. Past thousands of cheering spectators crowding every vantage-point the Prince rode for 45 minutes at the head of a superb and picked command of two thousand horsemen, many of whom had travelled over a hundred miles to welcome him.—Reuter.

DEATH OF PERSIAN CONSUL AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 26.

The death occurred here on Monday of Aga Meerza Mohamed Isphany, the Persian Consul at Calcutta, from a stroke of paralysis.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Duke of Northumberland has been appointed a Knight of the Garter.

Sir Hugh Clifford, who has been appointed Governor of Ceylon, was received in audience by the King on Tuesday. Sir Hugh Clifford later luncheoned with the King and Queen.

Sir John Baird has been elevated to a Barony on the occasion of his appointment as Governor-General of Australia.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

RATIFICATION OF 8—HOUR DAY CONVENTION

TOO SLOW PROGRESS.

LONDON, May 25.

Geneva.—The International Labour Conference discussed to-day the report of the Director of International Labour Bureau. M. Tschoffen, Belgian Minister of Labour, said Belgium would ratify the Washington eight-hour day Convention when the big industrial countries did so.

Mr. Betterton, British Government delegate, said the principle of 48 hours week had long been recognised by Britain and denied that British was hostile to the Conventions. On the contrary Britain had ratified ten such Conventions.

M. Jouhaux (France) on behalf of the workers' group said the statement of M. Tschoffen and Mr. Betterton were inadequate. The ratification of the Washington Convention was progressing too slowly. He warned the Conference of danger of disaffection among the working-classes.

Mr. Poulton, British workers' delegate, voiced the deep disappointment of the workers at the slowness in ratifying the conventions.

Herr Feig.—German Government representative, said the German Minister of labour was elaborating legislation for fixing hours of work keeping in view the desirability of adapting it as far as possible to the principles of the Washington Convention.—Reuter.

MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

SLIGHTLY BETTER.

LONDON, May 25.

The Maharajah of Gwalior is slightly better to-night.—Reuter

SALVATION ARMY.

BUILDING IN PROGRAMME IN INDIA.

LONDON, May 25.

Speaking at the luncheon on the occasion of the opening of the second Salvation Army pavilion at Wembley showing the work of the Army in India, Commissioner E. J. Higgins announced that the Army intended to erect new buildings costing over two hundred thousand sterling in 1925 in celebration of the seventieth birthday of General Booth. He said they hoped to establish in India and Ceylon a large training garrison for young Indian men, an industrial home, two new hospitals and a large leper hospital at a cost of thirty thousand sterling. With the addition to the headquarters and other buildings in Calcutta the total cost of the buildins in India would be about a hundred thousand.—(R. S. S.).

NOT STILL RECONCILED.

ANGLO-FRENCH VIEWS ON SECURITY PACT.

LONDON, May 26.

That the Anglo-French views on the subject of the Security Pact and Disarmament have not still been reconciled appears from the cautiously worded authoritative statement announcing that the Cabinet will shortly consider France's reply to the British request for elucidation of certain points in France's draft note to Germany. This reply was only received in London yesterday and hitherto there has been no time to study the very complicated document. It is recognised that matters have reached a stage where the details of the British policy must be filled in but in view of the French opinion on the subject of security the greatest caution is shown in well-informed circles as regards making a forecast which might be susceptible of different interpretations by various Cabinets.—Reuter's Special.

PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE.

AMRITSAR, May 26.

Owing to the growing tension between the Hindus and the Mahomedans in some of the Punjab districts, considerable importance is attached to the forthcoming session of the Third Hindu Conference of the Punjab which is to be held here on the last three days of the current month. A strong reception committee with about three hundred members has been formed and the names of Lala Lajpat Rai Parmanand Ramdas, Raja Narindranath, and Dr. Gokal Chand have been proposed for the presidentship. Lala Dunichand has been elected chairman and Lala Keshoram, general secretary of the reception committee. Arrangements for accomodation of the delegates are complete. Mrs. Khushalchand is the Secretary for the ladies' section. The conference will be held at the Hindu Sabha College.—A.P.

NO PROTECTION.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following is a summary of recommendations and conclusions of the Indian Coal Committee. Mr. W. C. Bannerjea writes a minute of dissent:—

(1) A review of the position of Indian coal in overseas ports shows that the problem can be stated in the two words: "quality" and "price."

(2) As regards quality, the best Indian coal can compete in any market in the East, but for such competition to be effective only the best coals should be exported and particular care must be taken not to allow the overseas purchaser to be misled as regards the precise quality of coal which will be delivered.

(3) Except in Rangoon and Madras, Indian coal can scarcely hope to compete in overseas markets if its pit-head price is higher than Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 for Singapore, Rs. 5-5 for Colombo and Rs. 5 for Bombay and Karachi.

(4) Rs. 5 per ton may be taken as the average raising cost for the Jharia field and Rs. 6 per ton for the Raniganj field.

(5) The prohibition of the employment of female labour would have serious effects on raising costs.

(6) In present conditions there is no possibility of any reduction in wages.

(7) The increased use of mechanical appliances for coal cutting would not reduce raising costs unless it were accompanied by an improvement in railway facilities which would permit of an increased output.

(8) Various minor improvements in working methods are possible in some mines but these would not materially affect raising costs.

(9) The two main methods of reducing costs are an increase in output and the avoidance of stacking.

(10) If stacking could be avoided, at least 8 annas per ton on the total output of coal would be saved.

(11) The railways in India are faced with exceptional difficulties owing to the congested state of the coalfields.

(12) A regular and adequate wagon supply throughout the year is essential, and, although an improvement has been effected by the wagon-pooling system and increased facilities, much remains to be done in this respect, specially on the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

(13) A detailed examination of the capacity of each depot station should be made. Any depot station should be enlarged if it is found to be too small to allow a full wagon supply being given to collieries on the sections served by it when they are being given to collieries on other sections.

(14) The Bally bridge should be constructed with the least possible delay and the advisability of its being used by the Bengal Nagpur Railway should be further examined.

(15) The prevention of delays between Bandel and Naihati by the provision of relief train crews should be considered.

(16) The ten-hours system of supplying wagons to collieries should be extended on the East Indian Railway and introduced on the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

(17) Every effort should be made to supply empty wagons to collieries at regular hours, and to facilitate this the daily wagon allotment should be restricted to empty wagons actually on hand and empty wagons actually in sight.

(18) The possibility of installing private weighbridges should be fully investigated by an officer placed on special duty for the purpose. Where such weighbridges are introduced the colliery should be compensated for the cost of working them by a reduction in the present coalfield terminal.

(19) Adjacent collieries should combine to have a joint representative always present at the railway weighbridge.

(20) Every effort should be made by the railways to assemble in full train loads wagons intended for the same ship and shippers should assist the railways by arranging for coal to be loaded in train loads either by a single colliery or by collieries on pilot sections served by the same depot station.

(21) A constant and unremitting check should be kept on the time taken at every stage of the movement of wagons from the coalfields to the docks and back and on the turn-round of wagons in the port.

(22) The control over the movement of trains should be so worked as to enable traffic intended for the docks to be pushed through as rapidly as possible.

(23) The number of stations at which the examination of trains takes place should be reduced to the absolute minimum.

INCREASE IN WORKING EXPENSES.

(24) Working expenses on both the East Indian and the Bengal Nagpur Railways have increased by a very much high percentage than have their ultimate receipts from coal.

(25) It is impossible to calculate the exact cost of hauling one ton of coal one mile

(26) A comparison between the present railway rates charged on export coal in India and South Africa is favourable to Indian coal.

(27) No statistical case can be made out for reducing the railway charges on coal but such a reduction should be made on general grounds.

(28) On these grounds the rebate on export coal should be raised from 25 to 37½ per cent.

(29) There is not sufficient justification for a rebate on bunker coal.

(30) The procedure for obtaining the rebate on shipment coal should be overhauled with a view to insuring payment with as little delay as possible.

(31) The grant of a rebate on export coal is preferable to that of a reduced rate.

(32) There is not sufficient justification for a rebate on coal sent to Bombay by the all-rail route.

(33) There is no case for a rebate on coal sent up-country from Indian ports.

(34) The position in regard to the prepayment of railway freight on coal should be reviewed by the railways.

(35) We have no recommendation to make with regard to seasonal rates.

(36) The system of alternative indents for wagon supplies might be given a trial, but the number of alternative indents permissible should be limited to three or four.

(37) Six months should be sufficient time for the railways to arrive at a decision whether a siding or an extension should be sanctioned and when sanction has been given not more than six months should ordinarily elapse before the work is completed.

(38) Applicants should be permitted to put in their own sidings or to extend existing sidings on the terms which apply to private sidings when the railways are not prepared to undertake the work on account of doubts as to whether it would prove remunerative.

(39) The specific gravity of Indian coal varies so greatly that a load-line on wagons for coal is misleading. All wagons should be marked with a mineral loading index figure, as suggested by the East Indian Railway, to enable the colliery manager to calculate the height to which each wagon may be loaded.

(40) The feasibility of providing open wagons, which when loaded flush with the top would not be overloaded, should be explored. Meanwhile the present margins of one ton for over-loading and two tons for under-loading are suitable and should be retained.

(41) The railways should make a practice of carefully verifying the tare marked on each wagon.

(42) As an experiment, the levy of penalties in certain cases of wagon delays at collieries should be suspended.

(43) Particular attention should be paid by collieries to the examination of wagons before loading and before despatch with special reference to the fixing of door pins.

(44) Open and covered wagons should be grouped seperately before being sent out in pilot loads and, if this is done, colliery managers and loading contractors should take special care to see that the covered wagons are utilised, whenever possible, for up-country traffic.

(45) There should be more out-door supervision both by the colliery and by the railway staff.

(46) Monthly meetings in the coalfields between the railway and colliery representatives should be revived.

(47) When asked for, more than one railway receipt should be issued where wagons are loaded in rakes and half rakes for one destination.

(48) There is no objection to the splitting up of rakes and half rakes where coal is loaded by collieries served by the same depot station.

(49) To prevent pilferage, special attention should be paid to the safe custody of coal in the depots at Howrah and Shalimar.

(50) Open wagons only should be supplied to collieries which instal mechanical loading appliances.

(51) The aim should be to provide only open wagons for all dock traffic from the coalfields.

(52) Preferential wagon supplies should be restricted to loco coal, including coal for inland river navigation companies and for ocean-going steamers from Calcutta under mail contracts with Government, to coal for works of public utility and to certified coal fo export, the balance of the wagons available being distributed to collieies on a proportionate basis.

(53) This system should be brought into force as soon as possible, but at least six months' notice of the proposed change should be given to the coal trade and to consumers.

(54) Preferential wagon supplies allotted to collieries under recommendation 52 should not be cumulative.

(55) If preferential wagon supplies are restricted as proposed, the retention of the Coal Transportation Officer will not be necessary.

(56) When the post of Coal Transportation Officer has been abolished a wholetime railway officer should be appointed to facilitate the movement of export coal.

(57) When the new railway collieries reach their full development, the wagon position in the Raniganj and Jharia coalfields will be greatly eased.

FACILITIES FOR MOVEMENT.

(58) The turn-round of wagons at the docks could be improved, but delays in shipping coal are mainly due to the irregular arrival of the wagons intended for a particular steamer.

(59) If the facilities for the movement of coal traffic at the docks are improved to the extent contemplated by the Port Commissioners, they should prove sufficient to deal adequately with any extension of the existing coal traffic which can be regarded as probable in the near future.

(60) It is essential to continue the careful check at present exercised over the turn-round of wagons in the docks.

(61) Railway officers from the coalfields should from time to time be placed on special duty at the docks to acquaint themselves with the working of the coal traffic there and similarly corresponding officers on the Port Trust staff should be placed on special duty in the coalfields.

(62) Where shippers ask their coal should be loaded by the Beckett's plant in order to avoid breakage, every effort should be made to comply with their request.

(63) Save in exceptional circumstances, the first part of each cargo of coal should be loaded by the Beckett's plant.

(64) A total of four million tons of coal can be loaded annually at the port even if only one of the two Beckett's plants is used for coal.

(65) The question of the most suitable type of mechanical loading appliances for Calcutta should be investigated at an early date by an expert committee which should report on the best type of mechanical loading plaint adapted to all types of open wagons.

(66) This committee should also investigate the possibility of using shoots for coal loadeded by hand into steamers.

(67) The Port Commissioners should not wait until a berth is actually declared open before informing the railways of the fact but should give them a few days' notice beforehand.

(68) There is no necessity to modify the present procedure in regard to dumping at the docks but, should it be considered desirable at any time to impose a limit on the amount of coal dumped, this should not be less than forty per cent. of the cargo intended for a particular ship.

(69) The financial conditions of the port are not such as to justify a drastic reduction of the charges on coal.

(70) No statistical case for reducing the present level of charges can be established, but a reduction should be made on general grounds.

(71) This reduction should take the form of a reduction of 4 annas in the river dues on certified export coal.

(72) A change in the present system of the control of labour at the docks does not seem likely to result in any gain either in economy or efficiency.

(73) Facilities for bunkering steamers at the docks can be provided if there is a general demand for them.

(74) We consider that the rents for bunker depots are in accordance with the present economic conditions and have no recommendations to make in this connection.

(75) No alterations is called for in regard to the charges at present levied by the Port Commissioners on coal bunkered either from the docks or from the depots.

(76) The possibility of extending the pontoons and gangways at the Howrah depot into deeper water with a corresponding extension of the sidings should be considered.

(77) The responsibility of deciding when dredging at both the Howrah and the Shalimar depots should be done should rest with the Port Commissioners.

(78) On the present basis of the cost of working steamers, steamer freights for coal cannot be considered excessive.

(79) There is no evidence that coal freights are being artificially maintained at their present level.

(80) Calcutta does not attract tramp steamers and therefore for a steady supply of tonnage over a long period freight on coal must be paid at the economic level.

(81) Coal can be shipped from ports in South Africa, the United Kingdom and Japan at ballast rates in tramp steamers to Karachi, Bombay, Colombo and Singapur.

(82) Steamer freights from Calcutta are fixed on tthe basis of the demand for tonnage and of the available supply of tonnage at ports all over the world and cannot be controlled by Government action.

(83) There is no prospect in the near future of a reduction in the freight for coal from Calcutta.

OVERSEAS MARKETS.

(84) It would be very difficult for individual exporters of coal to re-establish themselves in overseas markets owing to the bad repute into which Indian coal has fallen and a Grading Board should, therefore, be immediately established which would grade collieries which produce coal for export and would arrange the issue of a certificate for each consignment of coal exported.

(85) Any system of grading and certificates should be such as to command the confidence of buyers overseas and not to relieve the exporter of any responsibility as to quality.

(86) It would take too long and it would be too expensive to estoblish immediately a new organisation for the grading of Indian coal.

(87) The organisation of the Chief Mining Engineer to the Railway Board should be utilised for the purpose of grading coal.

(88) The most suitable constitution for the Grading Board would be the Chief Mining Engineer as Chairman, a representative of the Indian Mining Association, a rspresentative of the Indian Mining Federation, a nominee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and a nominee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. The last two members would represent the consumers' interests on the Board.

(89) The general outline is given of a scheme for classifying all Indian coals and it is suggested that a grading list should be published by the Grading Board as soon as possible, classifying the different collieries and seams on this system and giving the analysis of their coal.

(90) The names of collieries should not be included in the grading list without their consent.

(91) Only those collieries which are included in the grading list would be eligible for the special concessions from the railways and from the Port Commissioners, which we recommend above and only certified coal from those collieries would be given such concessions.

(92) It is unnecessary for the coal shipped for railways by the Chief Mining Engineer to the Railway Board to be certified before it is allowed any of the concessions.

(93) The decision of the Grading Board as to the classification of any colliery or seam in the grading list should be final.

(94) Any coal should be eligible for inclusion in the grading list.

(95) The system suggested for inspecting certified coal is described.

(96) The defects in certain consignments of coal, to which references were made by witnesses in overseas ports, are considered not to be due to any defect in the system of inspection by the Chief Mining Engineer's staff.

(97) Coal dumped at the docks by private shippers should be arranged in a separate stack for each vessel.

(98) Certificates for coal certified under our proposal should be in the form given.

(99) The cost of analysis required should be paid by the colliery concerned and the cost of inspection by the levy of a fee of one anna per ton of coal inspected.

(100) The question of the weighment of export coal should be referred to the expert committee recommended in paragraph 65 above which should be strengthened for this purpose.

(101) The assistance of the Chief Mining Engineer and his staff will probably not be available for more than two years and at the end of that time a scheme should be introduced for the inspection of export coal by independent officers employed by the Grading Board.

(102) Exporters of coal to Bombay should be prepared to submit their coal to analysis when selling to consumers in Bombay who have adopted the system of purchase on calories.

(103) The advantages and disadvantages of the system of sale on analysis are examined.

(104) Except where a particular section only of a seam is being worked, the classification of a seam containing sections of uneven quality should be based on the analysis of a sample taken from the whole face of the seam.

(105) The extension of the system of certification to bunker coal is not practicable.

(106) Pooling of coal for export is impossible in India.

PROPAGANDA BY EXPORTERS NECESSARY.

(107) Propaganda by exporters of Indian coal is necessary at overseas ports.

(108) In ports where competing coals are sold on these terms, the prices of instead of in rupees; payment should be instead of in rupees; payment should be permitted on delivery; and payment of freight should be on the quantity shown in the bill of lading less an allowance of two per cent. in lieu of weightment.

(109) Certain improvemets are suggested in the statistics published by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

(110) Before any large contract for coal is made either by the Imperial or by a Local Government the advice of the Chief Mining Engineer to the Railway Board should be taken.

NOTICE.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements will be as under:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum twelve words.

'ELEVATION OF UNTOUCHABLES"

AHMEDNAGAR, May 25.

Addressing a meeting of the Depressed Classes on "The elevation of Untouchables" at Ahmednagar on the 24th instant Rao Saheb M. Lingaya Naidu laid emphasis on education, personal cleanliness, unity, settlement of communal disputes by panchayats and social intercourse between the different sections among the Depressed Classes for their betterment, and exhorted the audience to wake up and assert their rights.

After a vote of thanks to Rao Saheb Naidu and the President, Rev. R. S. Modak the meeting terminated.—A. P.

MAHATMA GOES TO BURDWAN,

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Mahatma Gandhi left Calcutta for Burdwan this evening and arrives in Burdwan to-night.—A. P.

One of the men concerned in the E. I. R. train dacoity has been arrested by the Agra Police while tendering currency notes in a shop in payment for purchases made. The numbers of the notes tally with those stolen. The accused is Mahar by caste and a resident of Tundla.—A. P.

Ceremonial parade in celebration of His Majesty the King Emporer's birthday will be held in Madras on 3rd June, at 7 a.m. After the parade the remainder of the day will observed as a military holiday.

COOCH BEHAR DIVORCE CASE.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENT.

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Two interesting applications in connection with the suit brought by Princess Isharani Nirupama Debi for the dissolution of her marriage with her husband Prince Victor Nityendra Narayan of Cooch Behar on grounds of cruelty and adultery were made to-day at the High Court before Mr. Justice Gregory.

Mr. Langford James on behalf of the Princess said that the Registrar of the Court had tried to draw up an order to the effect that His Lordship had held that he had jurisdiction to try the suit and directed the hearing to be proceeded with from June 1st, but what the other side were now trying to do was to have this order drawn up so that they might appeal against it. This was a sort of guerilla warfare that was being indulged in nowadays. Counsel prayed that no order should be drawn up.

Mr. Avetoom on behalf of the Prince said that the Registrar had drawn up an order and the Attorneys for the Princess had written to the Registrar objecting to the order being drawn up. Solicitors had nothing whatever to do with the matter because if they thought that an order should not be drawn up they should come up before His Lordship. This was not a question of guerilla warfare but of right. The test was that the respondent took a plea that His Lordship had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit. His Lordship had held otherwise and the respondent was entitled to carry the matter further and take the opinion of the Court of Appeal on this point. How could that be done unless an order was drawn up.

His Lordship remarked that the only question was whether the respondent had a right to appeal in a case which was partly heard.

Mr. Avetoom said it was not a partly heard case. It was a decision of the Court to hold that the High Court had jurisdiction to try the case. Counsel said that he was told that if His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over for two days things might be altered. His Lordship granted the request.

Mr. James next applied (1) that Rs. 2,000/- deposited by the respondent with the Registrar as security for the petitioner's costs should be duly endorsed to her attorneys, (2) for a further sum for costs and (3) for alimony.

Counsel for the Prince said that Rs. 16,000/- for costs was a heavy sum, but he preferred to offer Rs. 400/- a month for alimony. He further said that the matter should stand over for a day to enable them to come to a settlement. The prayer was granted.—A. P.

RS. 400 PER MONTH AS ALIMONY.

QUESTION OF COSTS NOT DECIDED.

CALCUTTA, May 26.

Hearing of the application made on behalf of the petitioner in the suit brought by Princess Isharani Nirupana Debi for the dissolution of her marriage from her husband Prince Victor Nityendra Narain of Cooch Behar was resumed to-day at the High Court before Mr. Justice Gregory. At the outset Mr. Ghose, counsel for the Princess said that his client was agreeable to accept the offer of Rs. 400 per month as alimony made by the other side. He next pressed for the payment of Rs. 16,000 as costs.

Mr. Avetoom for the Prince said that the matter be referred to the Registrar for enquiry as to the costs. The Prince had already paid Rs. 2,000 as costs and he had got no other means to pay more.

His Lordship observed that the general rule was that the wife was entitled to costs of suit and to have it taxed daily. There was no use referring the matter to the Registrar. Mr. Avetoom said that the income of the Prince was Rs. 3,250 a month but he had a position to maintain. This high cost was due to engaging extravagant counsel.

"LUXURY OF FIVE COUNSEL."

Mr. Ghose said that the respondent could not pay the petitioner's costs but he had the luxury of appearing by five counsel. The Princess had got no property nor money of her own. She had got only two and a half acres of paddy land in Ranchi.

His Lordship directed the Registrar to enquire and report by Saturday next. Mr. Ghose next applied for an interim order for two days' costs.

His Lordship will pass orders to-morrow on this application.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 26.

Rainfall has increased and has been nearly general in Burma, Assam and Malabar. It has been local in Bombay Deccan with a few falls in Bengal, Bihar, East Punjab, Gujerat, South Hyderabad, Mysore and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts are: Mergui, Tavoy and Daimong Island one and a half inches; Rangoon one; Bassein two; Yamethin three; Myitkyina and Tezpur one and a half; Sibsagar and Silchar four; Cherrapunji ten; Gauhati and Dhubri two; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Delhi and Ahmedabad a quarter; Ahmednagar and Mysore half; and Calicut one and a half.

Forecast: No large change.—A. P.

FIRE AT VICTORIA DOCK.

A fire broke out on Monday in Shed No. 8, Victoria Dock, causing damage to cotton bales to the tune of Rs. 5,000. The Shed was in the occupation of the Japan Trading Co. and about 160 bales of pressed cotton were stored therein. The crew of s.s. "Nagpur" which was lying in the dock soon ran to the scene of fire and extinguished it in a short time. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The cotton bales were covered by an insurance for Rs. 25,000.

"MILLIONAIRE'S BUDGET."

EX-CHANCELLOR'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

LONDON, May 25.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Snowden moved the rejection of the Budget.

Mr. Lloyd George vigorously supported Mr. Snowden and complained against the failure to cut down expenditure, especially on armaments. He expressed the opinion that Singapore was particularly a sheer madness in view of the terrible earthquake which must have completely put out the plan of aggression from the Japanese minds even if they were previously disposed to contemplate it.

Mr. Churchill denied that his Budget had incurred the unpopularity of the country and facetiously compared the remission of taxation under his "Millionaire's Budget" with that granted by the Socialist Chancellor, Mr. Snowden. He declared that the more he heard of the silk tax the more he was convinced of its excellence and, subject to modifications made with a large measure of agreement, he was sure it would become permanent. He added that Government did not intend to postpone the pensions scheme and foreshadowed a further step in the Government policy before the end of the year which would dispel anxiety regarding the burden which pensions were placing on the industry.

Mr. Snowden's amendment was rejected by 331 votes to 139 and the Bill was read the second time.

LATER.

Before division. Mr. Baldwin denied the suggestion made by Mr. MacDonald that the silk tax was a pure and simple protection. He said that Mr. Churchill had put a coping-stone on the rehabilitation of Britain by restoring the Gold Standard which the Premier described as absolutely knave-proof. He made a stirring appeal to the employers and workers to cooperate as the sole means of improving the industrial situation and meeting foreign competition. They should pool their brains and scrap obsolete works and learn the power of concentrated work.—Reuter.

SILK DUTIES.

MR. CHURCHILL'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, May 25.

Mr. Churchill explained that the modification of the silk tax would cost nine hundred thousand sterling over a full year and stated that as a result of his negotiations with traders he was convinced that the consumption of artificial silk would not diminish and the consumption of real silk would diminish but little. On the contrary the industry, and consequently revenue, would continue to grow.—Reuter.

YEILD OF SILK DUTIES.

LONDON, May 25.

In the House of Commons in reply to a question Lt.-Col. Guinness stated that the revised estimate of the yield of duties on silk and artificial silk were 35,09,000 sterling for the current year and 61,00,000 sterling for the full year including 24,00,000 and 43,50,000 respectively on natural silk and 500,000 and 800,000 respectively on artificial silk and 600,000 and 950,000 from excise.—Reuter.

TEXTILE MISSION TO FAR EAST.

LONDON, May 25.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir W. De Frece Mr. Samuel stated that the proposal to send a textile mission to the Far East which was originally made in 1919 had recently been revived and was being seriously considerad by the Overseas Trade Department.

Sir W. De Frece declared that younger men were growingly disinclined to take up plantation work in many of the overseas Colonies owing to insecurity of position when they attained experience and should benefit by progressive salaries which the Companies saved by dismissing them and asked whether Maj. Ormsby-Gore would enquire into the effects of this state of affairs in discouraging emigration to the Crown Colonies.

Maj Ormsby-Gore replied that he was not aware of the circumstances mentioned, but if Sir W. De Frece would give specific instances he would consider whether he could usefully take any action.

Sir W. De Frece asked whether Maj. Ormsby-Gore would enquire into the methods of the rubber industry. Maj Ormsby-Gore asked whether Sir W. De Frece wished that he should enquire into the methods of the rubber industry in Malaya in particular Sir W. De Frece did not reply.—Reuter.

WHEAT ELEVATORS IN INDIA.

LONDON, May 25.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Hayes, Lord Winterton recalled that the Government of India had on several occasions in the past considered schemes of erection of wheat elevators in India, but enquiries had been stopped because it was found necessary to prohibit the export of wheat owing to short harvest. Lord Birkenhead did not know whether the Government of India had since again taken up the question, but he would enquire.—(R. S. S.).

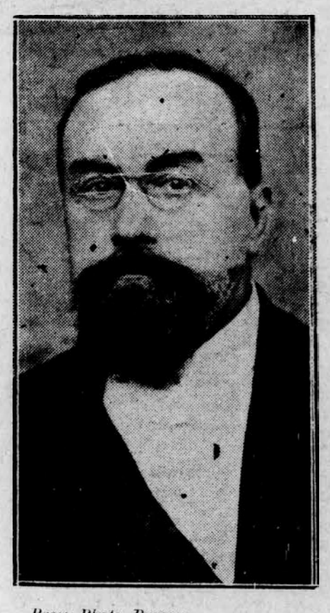
CABLE ITEMS.

London, May 25.—The remains of the Earl of Ypres were cremated to-day at Golders Green.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Sir Reginald Hennell.—(R. S. S.).

MYSORE SCOUTS.

During his recent visit to Mysore as the guest of H. H. the Maharaja, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri was entertained by the Mysore Scout Masters' Association at their anniversary.



Press Photo Bureau.
Mons. Henry Gaebele, President, Legislative Assembly, French India, and Mayor, Pondicherry, the leader of the Party in Power.

A VILLAGE TERROR.

The panther shown here, which was a terror to the villagers of Partapgarh near Mahableshwar, was shot on the 18th inst. by Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsinghirji of Hyderabad (Deccan), who is seen beside the beast.

DECCAN STATES.

SUBJECTS' DEMAND FOR CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

MR. KAMAT'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following are extracts from the presidential address of Mr. B. S. Kamat at the fifth session of the Deccan States Subjects' Conference held at Poona on the 24th instant:—

"That the political future of India as a whole is linked up with the political advance *pari passu* of the States and that their respective pace of progress is interdependent goes without saying. In spite of the complexity of the problem and the magnitude of the task a beginning had to be made somewhere, and I am glad an initiative has been taken by Poona and the Deccan to try and focus the remedy in the first instance within a small area, which is knit together by ties of common language and common historical traditions.

The need for the improvement of this position is obvious and paramount; the cardinal principle to be borne in mind seems to be to bring the Indian States into the same alignment as British India both in form and machinery of Government. This is essential, as I have already suggested, alike in the interests of the subjects of the Indian States and of the country as a whole. Our claim for political advance can be based, firstly, in our own inherent right for a better Government in consonance with the spirit of the times; and secondly it can be based on the general interests of the country and the Empire, since the States must not be allowed to be a spoke in India's wheel by our lagging behind. The remedy, therefore, manifestly is to fall in a line, without delay, with the constitution of India, subject to such modifications as the status and rights of the Indian Rules involve. In other words, the new form of Government for Indian States must be not the present traditional absolute personal autocracy of mediaeval times, but it must be the "gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to progressive realization of responsible Government suitable for Indian States, as an integral part of the country and the British Empire."

THE OBSTACLES.

This solution of the problem, with the above formula for our objective, is no doubt a natural corollary and an inevitable outcome of the political destiny marked out for our countrymen in British India. I am aware the solution is by no means easy of accomplishment. The obstacles are many, far too many, and serious perhaps than in British India, but we have to face the same. I shall venture to examine the difficulties in our way and in doing so we shall have to look at the question at least from three points of view, viz. (i) of the British Government, who are the paramount power, (ii) of the rights and privileges of the Chiefs, and (iii) the elementary rights of the subjects of the Indian States and their claim to good Government."

With regard to the first, Mr. Kamat pointed out that the attitude of the originators of the Reform Scheme, para 300 of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, furnished a few clear indications. "The attitude of the Report,—which is the foundation of the new constitution in British India—is not one of hostility to any evolution in the States, but is an 'open-door-policy,' which the Political Department must note, mark, and inwardly digest."

As regards treaty rights of the Chiefs, Mr. Kamat said it was clear that the Report itself admitted that literal fulfilment of the treaties, now a century old, was impracticable and they must be read in the light of new relations.

"It will be noticed that the British policy of non-intervention is based on the obligation on the side of the Rulers that there will be no flagrant mis-rule in which case the British Government, the trustees for the welfare of the people, reserve the right to interfere, and as we know from recent instances, even to terminate a rulership

It is thus perfectly clear that notwithstanding any Tratics the British Government have reserved to themselves the right to interfere with the internal autonomy of the Chiefs in order to protect the subjects from mis-rule. This being the case, I ask in the name of common sense and in the future interests of the Chiefs themselves whether it is not desirable to obviate any risk of serious British intervention in the event of any mis-rule by any one of them or their descendents by converting the present form of personal rule into a form of representative Government, gradually culminating into a Cabinet System, so that the Ruler himself is constitutionally safeguarded from any charge of mis-rule. All that is necessary in the event of such a change is too secure to each Chief his personal List and Allowances and the constitutional rights of veto over legislation, Resolutions, and the Budgets, sent up by the Representative bodies. I need hardly add that, similarly, all the court rituals, the ceremonial dignities, and the privileges due to the ancient Houses and the *Gadi* could be scrupulously observed and maintained in perpetuity, even by statute if necessary."

RIGHTS OF THE SUBJECTS.

"During a debate in the Legislative Assembly last year on Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar's motion for the grant of full self-governing Dominion Status to India, Sir Malcolm Hailey, the then Home Member, speaking on behalf of the Government of India, while opposing the motion, raised the question of Indian States in these words:—There are many interests concerned. There are the Indian States to which the Mover referred: "I do not say what their attitude is likely to be; but it is of vital interest to them whether they will at an early date have to deal with an **Executive Government** which is entirely responsible to an Indian legislature, or whether they will have to deal with a Governor-general in Council, who as now, is responsible to the British Parliament." The question raised by Sir Malcolm Hailey is pertinent for our purposes to-day in as much as we can take this opportunity, as subjects of Indian States in this representative gathering assembled, to define our attitude; firstly, how we regard the prospect of an early advance of British India towards its highest consummation, and secondly, to express how British India's progress during the last few years has spurred us on to put forward our claim before the Indian Rulers in the Deccan for their collective consideration with a view to induce them to make a beginning in these States on the British model. Now, when Sir Malcolm wanted to know the attitude of Indian States he contemplated, I presume, not only the attitude of the 700 Heads of those States, but really of the 70,000,000 of the subjects of those States. I shall leave theHome Member of the Government of India to find out the feelings of the 700 Rulers as best as he may. That is not our concern. Our own concern to-day is to say, and to say without any hesitation, what we feel on the question. Now, gentlemen, if I can read your mind, interpret your recent endeavours, and fathom your hearts, I can emphatically say in answer to Sir Malcolm Hailey's question that in your political relations you would far readily prefer to deal with an executive Government which is entirely responsible to an Indian Legislature than to a Governor-General in Council responsible to the British Parliament 6,000 miles away.

The reasons are not far to seek; we have watched the march of events in our adjoining villages in British India since the inauguration of the Reforms. We have seen the franchise for Legislative Councils, exercised by the villagers and we cherish to have the same right conferred on us. Franchise is education. We have noted with pride the tremendous awakening amongst our Non-Brahmin brethren in the countryside of the Deccan and the rise of the backward communities to their proper place in the scale of educated communities. We have watched with satisfaction the influence of rural representatives on the British Bureaucracy through the Legislative Councils in effecting wholesome economies, and introducing beneficient reforms in respect of education, medical relief, Local self-Government, Excise, and other matters touching our every day welfare. Whatever the defects of the Reforms Scheme in British India may be, it has been broadly speaking a success in uplifting the masses and we are long hungering to have a taste of the same Given the opportunities, we honestly feel we have the same capabilities, the same patriotism, the same enthusiasm and public spirit as our British Indian brethren, and perhaps far more sincere love, far greater regard and esteem towards our own Indian bureaucracy, our own Indian Rulers, and our own States, which we dearly cherish as possessions peculiarly our own. We deeply resent the denial to us of the ordinary rights of citizenship,—liberty of speech, liberty of Press, want of franchise etc.—and consider these disabilities as a degrading hall-mark of wanton suspicion, degrading alike to us and to the Indian Rulers, as it bespeaks either an uncivilised or a guilty type of rulership. The States are long crying for suitable development—development in literacy, art craft, trade manufacture, and general culture. It is the Rulers who are blocking the way. They have to open the door for popular representative institution, admit the search-light of criticism on their departments and their services, and the era of general prosperity and advance is not far ahead.

Gentlemen, I have confined myself chiefly to this topic so far. It is not our purpose in a meeting like this, composed of subjects of twenty States, to single out for criticism any administrative measures of this or that State-Water works here, or Road Repair there. This you can reserve for conferences of each individual State.

OUR DEMANDS.

To sum up, our fundamental demand is for a beginning of representative institutions; we claim to have a larger association and an effective voice in the administration of our affairs. I venture to suggest the time has arrived for the enlightened Chiefs in the Deccan to ponder over the situation, to sympathetically consider our proposals, and for some of them to take the initiative to adopt concerted action. They can invite to a Round Table discussion a few gentlemen from their subjects with a view to formulate and declare a policy, and to devise a common plan to grant political franchise and representative institutions to the subjects at an early date. As practical men I feel confident we shall be content in the beginning to provide in any scheme that may be devised as many checks and counterchecks in favour of the Chiefs as are compatible with a workable experiment. With such a scheme devised, I, for one, would in addition insist on the immediate grant by the States to their subjects liberty of the Press, and liberty of speech on the same terms, as in British India. These should form the minimum basis of your proposals, the foundation on which you can build firmly but steadily, the future edifice of a Constitution for Indian States alike to the glory of our Indian Rulers and the prosperity of the States, of India, and the Empire."

POONA LETTER.

DECCAN STATES SUBJECTS CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 24.

The completion of the Literary Conference, the continuation of the Spring Lecture Series and the beginning of the Deccan States Subjects Conferenc are the three topics that occupy the thoughts of the Poona people.

The proceedings of the first day of the Literary Conference I have already narrated in my previous letter. On the next day the Conference adopted some important resolutions and then dispersed. The removal of Government's restrictions on appointment of the text-bouss committee, the republication of old Marathi books, the establishment of a Vernacular University at Poona and the union of the three divisions of Maharashtra are some of the items on which the Conference passed resolutions. The President of the Conference did not attend after his presidential address and hence the whole work had to be carried through by Prof. D. V. Patdar, Chairman of the Reception Committee. Among the speeches on the resolutions that of Mr. N. C. Kelkar was the best. He spoke on the question of Vernacular Universities. He compared universities to the catchment areas of tanks, from which good literature filtered down. Besides speeches many papers were read on particular questions and on the whole the two days' function was tolerably interesting and useful.

SPRING LECTURES.

During the past week, the first place of honour must be given to Shet Jamnadas Dwarkadas' lecture on "An open road to Swarajya' with Mr. Kelkar as president. He dealt with the fundamentals of the Commonwealth of India Bill—viz., the principle of self-determination, building from the bottom to the top and control of our financial matters. After his address several by-speakers raised doubts and asked questions as to the sanction behind the Bill, the question of Independence, removal of Arms Act and so on. In winding up the proceedings Mr. Kelkar said that Dr. Besant demanded only a very limited measure of support to the Bill and that support they were going to give her. When the Bill is thrown out, then perhaps differences as to the methods to enforce the demand may arise and then they would be certainly free to part company with Dr. Besant. "Till that time, we are one," he maintained.

In the same week lectures were also delivered by Mr. C. G. Bhanu on Nanasaheb Peshwa, by Mr. Chaundebon on cow-protection by Dr. Kothari of Bombay on Medical Education in India, and by Mr. S. D. Nagpurkar on the Marathi agriculturist.

DECCAN STATES SUBJECTS CONFERENCE.

This is the most important item of this week's news. The Conference is conducted entirely on non-party lines, the Secretaries being Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. A. V. Patwardhan. This is the Fifth Conference. It began to-day in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall. About a hundred representatives from the twenty Native States were present. Rao Saheb Bapat was the Chairman of the Reception Committee. He welcomed the delegates with a short speech. He held that we had yet much to learn from the Englishmen and to his mind, we would get Swarajya perhaps in 2057. He narrated his experience of Native States affairs of about twenty years and he maintained that we must continue to agitate and agitate.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar then proposed the name of Mr. B. S. Kamat to the chair. In doing so he made a short and sweet speech outlining his scheme of choosing presidents and venues for such Conferences. In his opinion, a subject of a Native State and a place within a state itself ought to be fixed upon. But the Princes forbade that and hence the next best thing was to find out persons who were more or less connected with States in the Deccan.

Mr. G. R. Abhyankar seconded the proposal and held that just as in the early years even the Congress was led by the fingers by men like Wedderburn, Hume and Cotton, so the States Subjects Conference must be helped by leaders of the Congress in the Khalsa.

The proposition was further supported by Mr. Malvalal and Walimbe. Amidst cheers Mr. Kamat took his seat and delivered his presidential address.

THE "HINDUSTAN TIMES."

MR. JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM APPOINTED EDITOR.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram has been appointed Editor of the "Hindustan Times". In the course of an editorial note the new editor writes:—

The responsibility is heavy, specially at this juncture but I am cheered up the fact that I can count upon the co-operation of the entire staff. Mr. G. S. Raghavan with his great industry, natural powers and cordiality of temper, will be for me a valuable comrade. He with his experience of journalistic life has brought The "Hindustan Times" safely through rough weather. With our combined efforts and aided by an efficient staff, it is hoped The "Hindustan Times" will continue to render such service to the motherland as a newspaper can in these times.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM WATSON.

Mr. William Watson, the Manager of Messrs. Strauss and Co., Ltd., Bombay, died of appendicites in the early hours of Sunday morning. Mr. Watson was educated at George Watson's College and served with Scottish Horse during war. He came out to Bombay in 1920 and soon by his energy, ability and tact was placed in the sole charge of the affairs of Messrs. Strauss and Co., Ltd., which from the modest beginning of 1920, now occupies important place in export business in seeds and in Sugar import business. The deceased was liked by all those who came in touch with him. He leaves behind him a young widow and an infant daughter.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, May 20.—The slight improvement referred to in our last report has not been maintained and the tone is now rather quieter. The offtake to the up-country consuming centres is for some styles on a better scale, but, in spite of this, the tendency all round has been for values to decline.

A movement has been set on foot to endeavour to control and possibly to stop forward purchasing for a period of 3 to 4 months, or until th eposition as regards stocks has become more normal.

In a matter of this kind, however, so many divergent interests are concerned that it is very doubtful whether any unanimous decision will be reached.

Grey Shirtings.—The offtake continues fairly good but values are again down 2 annas per piece. Stocks are reported to be heavy for this season of the year. No "to arrive" business has been done.

Grey Dhooties.—Small sales of ready goods are reported, but the market is again quieter and prices are 6 pies to 1 anna lower, due to the accumulation of stocks and pressure on the part of certain dealers to realize their holdings.

Whites.—Very little business is passing and values are again lower. The declines registered are Nainsooks and Mulls 1 anna 6 pies and Shirtings 2 annas per piece.

Miscellaneous.—Sales are reported in some of the Voiles and Organdy styles at reduced rates. Retail sales have slightly improved.

Yarns.—Since the market re-opened after the "Barwari" festival this section has been entirely neglected.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-7-0 to 2-1-0.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-28 ,16 by 13 7lbs. Rs. 10-2-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtinfis 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 13-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lb. Rs. 14-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirting 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs Rs. 16 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-3-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-11-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 lb. Rs. 8 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36in. by 40 yds. Rs. 26-8 per piece. Wh. Shtgs. 98in by 40yds. Rs 20-10 per piece. Wh. Shtgs. 99in. by 40yds. Rs. 21-10 per piece. Wh. Shtgs. Raja 40 however for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Our local Yarn market opened extremely quiet after the "Barwari" Festival and has continued inactive during the greater part of yds. Rs. 10 per piece. The prices quoted are the period under review, whilst values have registered a further decline of 1 anna per 5 lbs. The past two days however have witnessed an improvement in the demand and clearances have more satisfactory. Enquiries for shipment are very meagre.

We quote per 5lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 3-14-0 to 4-2-0.
Mule 12½s. Rs. 3-15-0 to 4-3-0.
Mule 14½s. Rs. 4-2-0 to 4-6-0.
Mule 16½s. Rs. 4/4/0 to 4/8/0.
Mule Rs. 20½s. Rs. 4-9-0 to 4-13-0.
Mule 22s. Rs. 4-14-0 to 5-2-0.

COAL.

During the last few days there has been a slight expansion in the demand but this can only be regarded as of a comparative character, and certainly does practically nothing to lift the market out of its now established depression. There is a little enquiry for slack on contract account for the next twelve months, but present business is quiet. The Ceylon Government Railway will be in the market shortly.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams, Jherria—Rs. 6 to Rs. 7
11 and 12 Seams, Jherria—Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.
10 Seam, Jherria—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 6 to Rs 6-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market report is as follows:—

Calcutta May 16.—**Heavy Goods.**—The market has ruled weak, and values show a material drop since last week. Apart from a moderate trade done in Cornsacks for the season there has been little business passing.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for July at Rs. 41-4-0 to Rs. 40-8-0; B. Twills for May at Rs. 57 to Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 54 to Rs. 53, for June at Rs. 54-8-0 Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 62-8-0, for May at Rs. 65-8-0 to Rs. 63 for June/July at Rs. 62-80 to Rs. 63; for July at Rs. 63; Cuban Sugar Bags for July/September at Rs. 71.

For Egypt and the Levent.—Grainsacks (3¼ lbs.) for July/September at Rs. 87.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—D W Flour Bags (48"3 for May at Rs. 67 basis: B. Twills for May at Rs. 57 to Rs. 53.8-0 to Rs. 54 to Rs. 53, for June at Rs. 54-8-0 for July/September at Rs. 54-8-0 to Rs. 52-12-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 62-8-0 for May at Rs. 65-8-0 to Rs. 63, for June/July at Rs. 62-8-0 to Rs. 63, for July/September at Rs. 63.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July September at Rs. 61 to Rs. 57, for Aaust/September at Rs. 61 to Rs. 57, for August/October at Rs. 58-8-0 to Rs. 57 for September at Rs. 60 to Rs. 57, for November/December at Rs. 58-8-0. A. Twills for July at Rs. 718-0 basis to Rs. 70 basis for November at Rs. 68 basis. Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for July at Rs. 3-4-6 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—K. bags for December at Rs. 46; Hy C's for May at Rs. 54, for July/September at Rs. 57 to Rs. 54; A. Twills for Ready at Rs. 71, for May at Rs. 70 8-0 for June a Rs. 69-8-0 for November/January at Rs. 64-8, for January/March at Rs. 66 for February at Rs. 64; A. Twills (safety sewn) for June at Rs. 73, for December/January at Rs. 68.

For the Up-country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for May at Rs. 57 to Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 54 to Rs. 53, for Juneat Rs. 54-8-0 for July/September at Rs. 54-8-0 to Rs. 52-12-0 Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 62-8-0 for May at Rs. 65-8-0 to Rs. 63 for June/July at Rs. 62-8-0 Rs. 63, for July/September at Rs. 63

Hessians.—Second-hand dealers continue to force sales and values have again declined. Large sales are reported in the forward positions, but the quantities have not been verified. There is only a small trade passing with shippers in ready goods and mills are taking no interest at current rates.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 16-14-0 to Rs. 15-14-0 to Rs. 16-3-0 to Rs. 15-8-0, for May/June at Rs. 16 15/0 to Rs. 16 to Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15/10 for July/September at Rs. 16-12-0 to Rs. 16.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs) for July/October at Rs. 96.

11 Porters for Ready and May at Rs. 21-12-0 to Rs. 21 to Rs. 21-2-0 to Rs. 20-10-0, for May/June at Rs. 22 to Rs. 21-2-0 to Rs. 21-4-0 to Rs. 20-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 22 to Rs. 21 to Rs. 21-4-0 to Rs. 21, for October/December at Rs. 20.

45"—11ozs. for May at Rs. 22-10-0.
40"—12 ozs. for May at Rs. 23-8-0 to Rs. 22-6-0 basis, for June at Rs. 23/8/0 basis.
36"—12 ozs. 40" for June at Rs. 23-8-0 basis.

RADIO DEMONSTRATIONS AT LONAVLA

A Lonavla correspondent writes:—Successful demonstrations of Radio Broadcast Reception were given at the International Hotel in Lonavla on Tuesday, the 19th and Wednesday the 20th instant in the presence of a large gathering. In addition to the residents of the Hotel ladies and gentlemen of all communities had collected to hear the curios. The demonstrations were given by Mr. A. E. Holsinger, a representative of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Supply Company, Limited. The results at Poona were not so satisfactory. It was really a treat with the loud-speaker. Broadcasting appeals to the mofussil residents more than to the city residents and an increase of power will not only make Broadcast reception a popular evening pastime here but will also give those in other outlying districts the pleasure which millions in Europe are now enjoying. We hear further demonstrations with the loud-speaker are going to be made at the same Hotel very shortly.

ALL MUSLIM PARTIES' CONFERENCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, May 25.

As previously announced Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was expected to preside over the forthcoming All-Muslim Parties' Conference, Amritsar but he has definitely expressed inability to preside.

.....Cut this out along this line.....

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE ENTRY COUPON

See Directions on Picture Page, on Saturday	27		Rs
		1st Prize	150/-
		2nd "	75/-
		3 Prizes of 25/- each.	75/-
		Total	300/-

26 of these coupons of different numbers entitle to one entry.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

WHEAT

London, May 25.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. 62/3 M/J sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs 64/- M/J sellers.

Tone:—Rather easier.

Australian 61/3 M/J sellers.

Choice White Karachi 62/- M/J sellers.

Soft Red Karachi 62/- M/J sellers.

Ton:—Rather easier.

JAVA SUGAR

London, May 25.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16 1/2 June/July sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/- July/Sep sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/- Oct/Dec sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 16/2 1/2 Oct/Dec sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16 3 1/4 Oct/Dec sellers.

BULLION BARS

London, May 25.

Sold £13,000.

London, May 25.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 1/2 M/J sellers quiet.

Linseed Bombay £23/- M/J near value.

Cottonseed Bombay £10/- M/J sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay £9 15/16 J/J paid.—Firm Quiet.

Castorseed Bombay £23 1/4 M/J sellers—firmly held.

BARLEY

London, May 25.

Karachi Barley 43/6 M/J quoted.

RUBBER

Para Up River Fine, Spot 26/- June/July sellers.

Tone:—Steady.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 30 1/4 June value.

Tone:—Irregular—closing firmer.

Rubbed Smoked Sheets 33 1/4 June paid value.

METALS

London, May 25.

English best Selected Copper £62 3/4.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 1/8.

Copper Braziers £77 1/2.

Yellow Metal £7 1/2.

Hard Spelter £30 1/4.

Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2.

Tin Block £16 1/2.

BRASS.

Bombay, May 26.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass English	3/4	58	0	0
Do	1	58	0	0
Do	1 1/4	58	0	0
Do	1 1/2	58	0	0
Do	1 3/4	58	0	0
Do	2		3	0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 26

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Kat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Roger Brass, Metal 3-4		56	8	0
" " to 1		55	12	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1 1-3		64	12	0
" " to 1 3-4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1		66	0	0
" " 1 1-4		66	0	0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 26.

Mauritius Ready prices have advanced by about an anna with fair purchase enquiries, as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 4,300 bags.

Our Forward market has ruled steady to-day evidencing a rise of about a Pence in June and of about 2d. in July Shipment Prices in the yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—

Ready, Rs. 17/9 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Shipment June, Sh. 16/- per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July, Sh. 16/2 per cwt. F.B.H

Shipment July-Aug.-Sept., Sh. 16/- per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec., Sh. 16/- pe cwt. F.B.H.

KARACHI SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Karachi, May 23.

(From Messrs. Gulab & Co.).

As already mentioned it now remains confirmed that the Sind Light Railway dividend is Rs. 8/- per share with a substantial carry forward. The Larkanas and Upper Sinds have found buyers but w. hear poor reports and in our opinion they can not pay any better dividend than the present dividend for a considerable time to come.

The Karachi Electrics are neglected.

Name of the Company.	Paid up Value.	Present Value.
Sind Light	100	152x.d
Sind Lighterage	150	160
Larkana Jacobabad	100	75
Upper Sind	100	69
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100	95
Hyderabad Electrics	100	80
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mill	5	125
India Flour Mill	60	115
Century Flour Mill	100	101

GOLD.

Bombay, May 26.

Ready 21-7 9

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m
Jeth	21-7 9			21-7-9
Asad	21-3-9			21-8-9

Teji Mandi.

Jeth 0—2—0

Asad 0—4—0

Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 26.

Ready:—71-8-0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	71-5-0	71-8-0		71-8 0
Asad	71-5-0	71-8-0		71-8-0

Teji Mandi.

Jeth 0—10—0

Ashad 1—2—0

Tone—Market Steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, May 26,

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—	1	0	0
Textile	0	15	6
Century	0	15	0
E. D. Sassoon	0	15	
Elphinstone			
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1		5
Century per lb.	1		6
Hindustan per lb.	1		3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1		
Textile per lb.	1		0
Phœnix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	5	6
Swan per lb.	1	5	0
Finlay per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	6	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tata per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	3	6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	12	0
Phœnix per piece	5	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	12	0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	3	0
Bombay United per piece	6	10	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	8	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	0	0
Hindustan	11	4	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	4	0
Textile	1	4	3
Spring (Merchant)	1	4	6

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, May 26

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. inches.	Fahr.	29.014
Temperature of Air	87.9	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.1	"
Dew Point	77.1	"
Relative humidity of Air	71%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	93.3	"
Minimum do. do.	83.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SE, ESE, W,	
Movement of Wind from mid- to ightemidnight	130 miles.	

18.CT. ROLLED GOLD WRIST WATCHES

This is a very new style watch fitted with high grade Swiss mechanism. Glass crystal lined figures Arabic or Roman. Its design and finish will satisfy the most critical test. And an appearance equal to sovereign gold, very charming to look at and perfect time-keeper.

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P. B: 27. MADRAS.

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, May 26.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 26th May 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.35" of rain. Skies are mostly clear, humidity is in slight defect at Ambala and generally in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Rawalpindi; the minimum was generally above normal in the division. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 110deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the central parts of the province and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Cawnpore. Day temperature was almost normal; night temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the province. The thermometer rose to 111deg. at Mainpuri yesterday.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over lower Sind and southwest Rajputana and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Jodhpur and generally lower elsewhere in Rajputana; the minimum was almost normal in the division. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 114deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad has had 0.24" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over west Kathiawar and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight defect at Indore. Temperature was almost normal except at Deesa, where the maximum alone was lower than usual. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 106deg. at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded over the east Central Provinces and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the former area and at Saugor. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was higher than usual at Jubbulpore and Raipur. The thermometer rose yesterday to 112deg. at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had a light fall of rain, the amount being only 0.07". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and at Karwar humidity is in excess. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual at Marmagao. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 33.2 deg. (2deg. above normal) and the lowest 83.4deg. (1deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar has had 0.60deg. of rain, Sholapur 0.26" and Hyderabad 0.33". Skies are in lightly to moderately clouded and the air is locally dimper than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. A maximum temperature of 106deg. was recorded at Malegaon yesterday.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms and duststorms are reported to have occurred at several stations in the Peninsula and northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, and local in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.35", Calicut 1.69" and Cochin 0.21".

The unsettled conditions in the Arabian Sea are less marked to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal nd south Hyderabad. The echief amounts were:—Tavoy two inches; Moulmein, Kyaukpyu three; Diamond Island one and a half; Shillong, Darjiling, Chittagong one; Narayanganj one and a half;; Chitaldrug a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY THE 26TH OF MAY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st May to date.	Normal, 1st May to date.	Departure 1st May to date.
Baluchistan—Quetta		0.69	0.36	+0.33
Punjab—				
Multan		1.40	0.28	+1.12
Rawalpindi				
Lahore		0.73	0.58	+0.15
Hissar		0.27	0.52	—0.25
Ambala		0.17	0.70	—0.53
Delhi		0.77	0.48	+0.29
United Provinces—				
Agra		0.67	0.40	—0.33
Mainpuri		0.07	0.45	—0.38
Jhansi		0.12	0.24	—0.12
Cawnpore		0.41	0.23	+0.18
Allahabad		0.03	0.22	—0.19
Sind—				
Jacobabad		0.19	0.14	+0.05
Karachi			0.05	—0.05
Rajputana—Bikaner		0.25	0.57	—0.32
Ajmer		0.12	0.52	—0.40
Jaipur		0.12	0.49	—0.37
Kotah		0.25	0.44	—0.19
Mount Abu		0.13	0.85	—0.72
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj			0.06	+0.06
Dwarka			0.01	—0.01
Veraval	0.01	0.03	0.26	—0.23
Rajkot		0.85	0.39	+0.46
Bhavnagar Para		0.01	0.34	—0.33
Gujrat—				
Surat	0.05	0.05	0.18	—0.13
Ahmedabad	0.24	0.24	0.35	—0.11
Deesa			0.33	—0.33
Central India West—				
Neemuch			0.57	—0.57
Indore		0.29	0.26	+0.03
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore			0.36	—0.36
Saugor		0.78	0.35	+0.43
Hoshangabad		1.32	0.36	+0.96
Khandwa			0.27	—0.27
Akola		0.05	0.18	—0.13
Amraoti		0.31	0.40	—0.09
Nagpur		0.71	0.44	+0.27
Chanda		0.37	0.47	—0.10
Raipur		2.39	0.74	+0.65
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.07	0.10	0.29	—0.19
Ratnagiri	0.01	0.36	0.38	—0.02
Mormugao		0.58	1.35	—0.77
Karwar		0.65	1.42	—0.77
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon		0.49	0.53	—0.04
Ahmednagar	0.60	0.70	0.47	+0.23
Poona		1.26	0.60	+0.66
Sholapur	0.26	2.66	0.66	+2.00
Bijapur		1.78	0.73	+1.05
Belgaum		4.19	1.65	+2.54
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad			0.57	—0.57
Nizamabad (Indur.)		1.45	0.41	+0.97
Hyderabad	0.33	2.26	0.77	+1.49
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.35	2.68	3.87	—1.79
Calicut	1.69	5.42	6.28	—0.86
Cochin	0.21	12.79	8.62	+4.17
Trivandrum	0.08	1.61	5.98	—4.37
Ceylon—Colombo		6.46	10.11	—3.65
Madras (Excluding Malabar) Mysore. & Masulipatam		?	1.09	?
Bellary		1.74	1.55	+0.19
Cuddapah		4.68	1.23	+3.45
Madras		3.92	0.86	+3.06
Bangalore		7.02	3.38	+3.64
Coimbatore		1.82	1.99	—0.17
Trichinopoly		5.58	2.67	+2.91
Negapatam		0.02	1.46	—1.44

GUJERATI RASHTRIYA KELVANI MANDAL.

NATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD FORMED IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the well-wishers of National Education was held on Saturday the 23rd inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Rashtriya Shala to inaugurate the Bombay Gujarati Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal. Mr. Reva Shanker Jagjivan Zavari presided.

Mr. M. J. Parmar, the acting Principal described the curriculum of the School and gave a short account of the activities of the institution during its career of four years. He also stated that the Staff and students had worked hard to enroll Congress members, had secured a large sum for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and had sold Khadi worth Rs. 10,000. Continuing, the speaker observed that just at the time when the Staff was concentrating all their energies to make the school efficient they received the resolution of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to close the School from 31st of May 1925. So they consulted some of the sympathisers of National Education and in consultation with the authorities of the B. P. C. C. it was decided that a Provisional Committee of responsible men be formed and a Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal be launched into existence, the immediate object of which should be to take over the management of the Rashtriya Shala from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Mahatma Gandhi was also approached on the subject and the authorities of the Congress Committee agreed to give a donation of Rs. 10,000 as a nucules of tht fund for the Mandal, if the Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal was started. So a draft scheme was prepared which was approved of by Mahatma Gandhi.

In conclusion the Ag. Principal observed that the School had now reached the harbour of safety and a harmonius combination of commercial and cultural education will guarantee its progress.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, who four years ago had performed the opening ceremony of the Shala expressed her regret at the decision of the Council of the Congress Committee to close the institution. But she was glad that the teachers and well-wishers of the School had decided to save the institution by starting a Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal. In conclusion she wished every success to the Mandal.

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani, then addressed the meeting and in the course of his speech he expressed surprise at the attitude of the Council of the B. P. C. C. in closing down a school which had on its roll 175 students. He then appealed to the Bombay public to help generously the newly started Mandal.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, who spoke next dealt at length on the depression in the political movement to-day and expressed a fervent desire to that the Mahatma would revive the extinguishing enthusiasm of his countrymen.

The President, Mr. Revashanker Zaveri, dwelt on the necessity of National Education and the drawbacks of the present system of Government controlled education. In concluding he remarked that it should be quite easy for a wealthy city like Bombay to run a school like the Gujarati Rashtriya Shala. He then explained the object of the Kalavani Mandal and said that the authorities of the B. P. C. C. were prepared to donate Rs. 10,000 to the funds of the Mandal provided a responsible Committee of influential citizens of Bombay was formed and a Kelavani Mandal was established. Then he announced the following the scheme of the classes and members of the Mandal:—

1st class members—Persons donating Rs. 500 annually.

2nd class members Rs. 100 annually.

3rd class members Rs. 25 annually.

4th class members Rs. 10 annually.

5th class members Rs. 5 annually.

The President then announced the personnel of the Provinsional Committee of the Mandal.

Mr. Vitji-Bhai Napu—President.

Mr. Revashanker Zaveri—Treasurer.

Mr. M. J. Parmar—Secretary.

Messrs. Vithaldas Jarajani, Mathuradas Trikamji, Bhimji Ramdas Dr. Sathye, Shrimati Perin Captain, Shrimati Avantikabai Gokhale, Mr. Gokulbhai Bhat, and other members.

The proceeding of the meeting were brought to a close by Mrs. Avantibai Gokhale who formally inaugurated the Mandal by offering a garland to the Goddess Saraswati in the name of the Mahatma Gandhi after the recital of sacred Sanskrit Slokas, the audience standing during the ceremony. Then the President was then garlanded with cotton yarn and a vote of thanks to him was also passed.

The meeting then dispersed after the distribution of "Gola Dhana."

BOMBAY MEETINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On Sunday evening at about 7 o'clock a gentleman was preaching on Christianity, on Chowpati sands. A small group of young men tried to shout him down, and at the conclusion of the lecture threw handfuls of gravel on him. I think the good-temper and the "non-violence" of the preacher were beyond praise. As a convinced Hindu, I wish to declare that the conduct of the hooligans was outrageous. On behalf of many people present, I wish to apologise to the preacher for the conduct for which he might well have held the entire audience responsible.

I have attended three several meetings in Bombay during the last month, and in none have I seen even tolerable order maintained. Why Bombay audiences should be more noisy and ill-behaved than those of Calcutta or Madras, I can see no reason. I know that the people of Bombay have many and admirable virtues, it is surely not impossible for them to acquire this one special virtue of orderliness and silence in meetings, to respect the right of free speech, and so to qualify themselves for the exercise of democracy.—Yours, etc.,

"A VISITOR."

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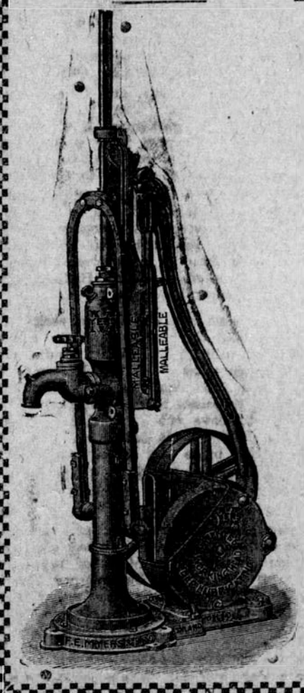

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DEPRESSION	OVER WORK
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EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The "Muslim Outlook" writes.—

The Bombay Journalists' Association has protested strongly against the alleged action of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in discussing matters of editorial concern with a sub-editor of the "Hindustan Times" over the head of the late editor, Mr. K. M. Pannikkar. This typically Hindu and alleged abuse of his position as proprietor of the paper by the Pandit, led to Mr. Panikkar's resignation of his post. The Pandit has issued a vague statement suggesting that the strictures passed upon him by the Bombay Journalists' Association were hasty, because all the facts have not been divulged, but in spite of this the Indian press has commented unfavourably upon the Pandit's alleged conduct. General surprise has been evinced in such comments as we have noticed that a Pandit-proprietor could so abuse his authority but for ourselves we fail to perceive the occasion for any surprise, because in our Days of Ignorance (referring to politics), we have worked with Pandit-proprietors of newspapers. One well-known Pandit was in the habit of receiving casual complaints at his house from all and sundry as to the editorial conduct of the paper and he would then address the Editor on the subject. If, for instance, another aspiring but obscure Pandit had spoken for two hours at an obscure meeting and had emitted about eight type columns of balderdash, and the Editor of the paper with limited space had summarised the report of his speech or omitted it, the speaker would hurry to the Pandit-proprietor's bungalow and complain that the wicked Muslim Editor was boycotting some one of whose very existence the Editor had been unaware until he saw the report. The Pandit-proprietor would then write to the Editor and after ignoring such missives two or three times the editor was provoked to reply: "Dear Panditji," he said, "There seems to be an impression abroad that your paper can be edited from your house by any person who secures your ear. I would be obliged if in future you inform your friends and acquaintances that the paper is being edited at its office by me, and that any remarks, suggestions or complaints they may wish to make should be made to the Editor first, (with you as a court of appeal) because I must continue to ignore any representations coming through you." This ended the Pandit's officious and tactless interference. On another occasion another Nationalists Hindu Director of a newspaper telephoned agitatedly at midnight to the Muslim Editor:—"I have just been rung up by a proof-reader who says your leading article (referring to the treasures of Medina transferred to Constantinople" by the Turks during the War) is headleed: "The Treasures of Islam, in For God's sake change the title, and leave out the word Islam, or readers will think ours is a Muslim paper." Naturally, the editor was vastly edified and amused by this display of Nationalism and Hindu-Muslim Unity. But the worst case of meddling by a Hindu proprietor which has come to our notice was an allegation that when Mr. George Joseph edited the "Independent" of Allahabad, all correspondence addressed to the Editor was first delivered by order at Pandit Moti Lal Nehru's house, where it was opened and scrutinised before being passed on to the Editor. If this report is true—and a colleague of Mr. Joseph was informant—we are not at all surprised that Mr. Joseph has resumed his practice at the bar and has "desisted from editing. "Hindu," allegedly Nationalist newspapers.

INDIAN MILITARY SCHOOLS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 25.

King George's Royal Indian Military Schools for sons of Indian officers and soldiers will be opened at Jhelum and Jullunder in September next. The primary object of the schools is to educate boys with a view to their finding a career in regiments and corps in which their fathers have served or are serving. The cost of building the schools has been met from the King Emperor's patriotic fund which has been specially devoted by His Majesty's orders to this purpose as a memorial to the Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Indian army who gave their lives in the late war. The schools will accommodate boys of classes enlisted in the army whose homes are situated in Central and Western Punjab and on the North-West Frontier, that at Jhelum being for Mussalmans and that at Jullunder being for Sikhs, Dogras, Punjabi Hindus. The possibility of expanding the scheme so as to provide for other classes will be considered later in the light of the success achieved by the first two schools. Parents will be charged Rs. 7/8/0 a month for messing. Uniform and bedding will be provided free. In case of orphans and sons of disabled soldiers of certain categories whose total pension is less than Rs. 30 a month. No charge will be made. Applications for nominations to schools must be made to officer commanding the unit in which boys' father is serving or has served or in case of those whose fathers served in a unit which has been disbanded to the officer in charge of the records of the unit to be eligible. A boy must be under twelve and over ten years of age on September 1st, 1925. Before the final nomination he will be seen by officer commanding the unit and be required to pass a medical examination.

LIBERTY IN INDIA.

"Lansbury's Labour Weekly" writes:—

Some interesting examples of how British ideas of freedom and liberty work in India are given in the "Railway Guardian," a monthly journal published in the South of India. It is a notice put up in carriages on a Madras railway:—

"To carry 13 British soldiers, about 20 Indian soldiers, and about 43 passengers."

This is clear racial arrogance. At the last meeting of the Legislative Assembly, a Bill to amend the Railway Act with a view to prohibiting the reservation of compartments in railway trains for the exclusive use of persons belonging to any particular community was carried. Sir Charles Innes, in opposing the Bill asked the Assembly to "sympathise with Europeans who were sensitive to any privilege being taken away!" Indians, apparently, have no feelings to be hurt! It is an ordinary everyday experience to see hundreds of Indian passengers huddled like cattle into compartments, while carriages "reserved for Anglo-Indians and Europeans" go empty or with one or two members of the privileged class sitting in lordly ease. It is thus Anglo-Indians teach Indians what it means to be citizens of the greatest empire in the world.

WOMEN'S FIGHT IN INDIA.

The following Notes on India appear in "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" received by last Mail:—

Our readers will remember the terrible struggles and difficulties through which British women passed in their fight for political and social freedom. The white men who rule in India are determined that Indian women shall taste similar hardships and imprisonments in their campaign for freedom. Two Burmese women have been sent to rigorous imprisonment for periods of eighteen months and four months because they belonged to so-called seditious organisations for votes for women. Our friends in India may be quite certain that this policy of repression is bound to fail. Indian men and women must stand and will do so, we are sure, and by co-operation and continual education and agitation win not only political but also economic emancipation.

INDIAN COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

Owing to the fact that the Indian Budget shows a surplus, Bombay millowners are urging the Government to abolish the Indian Cotton Excise Duty, contending that the retention of this Excise Duty can no longer be defended on the ground of revenue. A deputation of the Millowners' Association laid the matter before the Governor of Bombay, pointing out that Indian mills are faced with prohibitive competition from Japan, where mills worked twenty-two hours a day in two shifts, whereas in India the law restricted work to ten hours a day. In addition, women as well as men are employed at night in Japan. The deputation warned the Governor that unless the duties were removed a reduction of 20 per cent. on wages must take place, and if this reduction resulted in a strike, Government must accept the blame. Ahmedabad millowners are in the same plight. The reply was, as usual, futile and non-committal. The Governor suggested that the millowners should consult the workmen before deciding on a reduction of wages. The irony of consulting a man before taking away one-fifth of his earnings is worthy of the Governor-General of Bombay, who was formerly Tory Whip in the House Commons.

A BAD, CRAFTY BILL.

We have now received a copy of the text of the Indian Trade Union Bill. Mr. Montagu, when Secretary of State for India, promised legislation to legalise Trade Unions and the present Bill is the result of long agitation. It has now been referred to a Select Committee. Unless it emerges from that Committee much altered it is doubtful if the Trade Unionists in India will not be rather worse off than at present. Practically, the Bill specifically enacts limitation and interferences which British Trade Unionism shook off (with difficulty) fifty years ago.

Clause 15 for instance, excludes political action of any kind from the purposes for which the funds of a Union may be lawfully used. No Union would be allowed to finance the candidature of a Parliamentary representatives. Nor can it assist another Union with its funds. No Immunity is proposed to be given from civil liability in the matter of trade disputes, even to registered Trade Unions. Registration of Trade Unions, while alleged to be voluntary, would be virtually compulsory, as by failing to register Trade Unions would be liable to be suppressed under the existing conspiracy laws.

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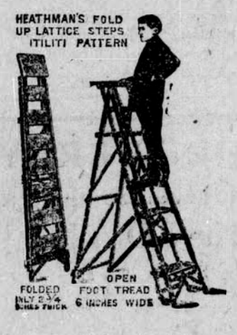

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